Routes to tour in Germany

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The Rheingold Route

German roeds will get you there - to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the velley and is et its most beeutiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffa ere a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance es a waterwey. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn thet runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route elong the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Teke the cheirlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goer with Ita view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your





- 1 Bacharach 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle









Europe urged to step into Chad crisis

ane, the Nato headquarters, for oing enough in Chad.

warry is that American forces ecome over-committed if they to be sent in to help out in the cri-

tem Europe'a raw materiai, trade writy interests are at stake, runs ment, so Europe itself should

ast five African states are said by and EEC experta in Brussels to rged Franca to intervene in

include Senegal, Niger and the Coast, all of which are of vital in-France and Western Europa us of raw materials such as ura-

owing a coup by pro-Guddali in Upper Volta they were worri-situation in Chad might lead to desabilisation in the region. would endanger the ralatively mic regimes of pro-Western

IN THIS ISSUE is in divided Lebenon

tsmperature eet to rlaa, human beings will be to bleme

of putting women into

supplies to France and Western

Gaddafi movement might also to them and other countries, 55 Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. uation in the western Mediterra-

Gaddsfi's forces are said to be: y disciplined and cothusiastic their leader and auperior to those neighbouring countries except

crucial factor is, however, the Coi. Gaddefi has, as s devout and Islamic fundamentalist, atheist Soviet Union.

are persistent rumours of enorslockpiles of arms and equipment under the command of a Red

could be used in a matter of

prope has been aharply criticised at hours by Soviet troops airlifted from southern Russia.

> Between 1,500 and 2,000 large freighters and up to 5,000 smaller cargo vesaels a day carry goods to and from Western Europa lo the Mediterranean.

European industry depends on this trade for a livlog, and tha European industrial region is the second-largest in the world after the United States.

Safeguardiog the right of innocent passage for Mediterranean shipping la thus a crucial issue for Europe.

It would be endangered the moment tha Soviet Mcditerranean fleet had enough bases between Gibraitar ond the Dardonelles.

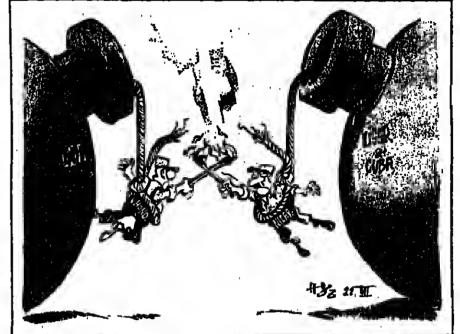
As yet the Soviet Mediterranean squadron lacks these bases, which is why the Red Ficet in the area consists of two thirds supply vessels.

Let us assume Col. Gaddafi were to follow up the seizure of power by his friends in many African countries (including Tunisia, where he recently sought in vain to stage a coup) by takeovers in Algerie and Moroeco.

Pro-Soviet policles would prevall on the southern constline of the Mcditerranean and danger would be in the offing for Western Europe.

Moscow might herbour hupes of guining access to Algorian nuvui facilitics at Mers el-Kebir after more than 20 years waiting.

The Red Ficet would then have a base in the western Mediterraneun, which could be sure to have repercus-



(Cartoon: Haltzinger/Snarbrücker Zeitun

sions on the outcome of the proposed plebiscite in Spain on whether to stay in

In this situation the Americans at Nato in particular fall to see how the Europeans can, by and large, quictly enjoy their summer holidays while Coi. Gaddaff tries to fan the flames of 10vo-

The Libyan leader's repeated attempts to enter into cooperative relations with Western Europe are seen us politically inadequate proof of friendship until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

The Federal Ropublia of Germany buys roughly five per cent of its cruda oil from Libya, but the Americans are

Above all, they are disastisfied with France for only gradually deciding to commit French forces and equipment in

Franca is biding its time partly because of commercial interests in Libya and partly in view of domestic objections by tha French coalition partles, tha Socialists and Communists, to operations that are feit to reck of neo-coionialism.

If Col. Gaddnff succeeded, the antiro cconomia system of Western European prosperlty might be called into quesion, Nato officials warn.

Western Europe would be aurrounded, with Soviet forces stationed to its south and espebie of ending fraedom of the seas in the Mediterrauenn whonever

So the Common Market countries arc called on to do more for tha Maghreb states: Tunisia, Algeria and Moroeco.

Hermann Bohle (Kieler Nachrichten, t1 August 1983)

Many critics are saying US military intervention in Central America is morally iodefensible and politically . Yet the fact is that the build-up off

the coast of Nicaragua and San Salvador is accompanied by remarkable offers to negotiate.

Nat for ages have there been so many aigns of s possible diplomatic settlement. President Reagan's special envoy is finding everyone willing to talk.

Fidei Castro, s constant troublemaker in the region and in American eyes It has a population of only threa the able scapegoat, says he is prepared to withdraw his ageots from the disputed areas (subject to certain conditions of course).

> US Secretary of Stata George Shultz feels things are on the move. But in which direction? That is the question.

> Can we be sure that military pressure onits own will lead to the right solutions? The Reagan administration seems by oo means convinced this will be the case.

Its aircraft carners and troops are under orders to keep up the manoeuvres held jointly with Honduras for at least six months and maybe longer.

US tactics may pay off in Central America

Yet one can hardly dismiss US scepticism about negotiations held without pressure such as the Cootadora group (Colombia, Panama, Venezueia aod Mexico) has sought in valn to hold.

laiks of this kind ere unlikely maks headway. A combination of the two is needed if negotiations are to be a

So it is a little too easy to dismiss gunboat diplomecy out of hand, as Social Demourats auch as Hans-Jürgen Wiachnewski do and Free Democrats such as Heimut Schäfer bave taken to doing.

From a safe port it is easy to engage in polemics and advise Bonn not to back everything Washington does out of mistaken solidarity.

Much to the chagrin of US government officials Boon does not go in for that kind of aoliderity in any case; it

has even kept up its ineffective development aid to Nicaragua.

Tha US government must be allowed a certain leeway in its choice and uso of means, especially as it is a government constantly observed by a vigilant Congress and critical journalists and called on to justify each and every move it

Bonn would do well to observa restraint on two majo couots, the first being that Central America is not a part of the world that is of immediate interest to Germany, whereas it is to the United States.

Second, we connot refuse our most powerful ally the freedom of decision to which we ourselves lay claim.

Those who feel a German Ostpolitik must continue to be pursued in the nstional Interest and regardless of US objections can hardly blame the Amerieaos for insisting on a solution that is to their liking in Central America. That leaves the moral assessment, but even in the moral sector over-hasty judgments would be ili-advised. Central America is extremely difficult terrain.

Gerhard von Glinski (Rheinischer Merker/Christ und Welt, 12 August 1983)



WORLD AFFAIRS

Crisis in divided Lebanon poses a confused challenge for US envoy



To resident Assad of Syria agys Israel and the United States want to partition Lebanoo. Israei's Defence Minister, Moshe Arena, says It le the Syrians who are keen to partitioo the country, and the Americans agree.

The Lebanese, whose country is at steke, have for weoks been engaged in a desperate bid to make the impossible possible and get all foreign troops to withdraw from the entire country.

In Beirut the vialt to Wasbington by Precident Gemayei was felt to be one of the last opportunities of solving the Le-

Hope and scepticism ere now concentrated in equal measure on the mission undertaken by the new US special envoy, Rohert McFarlane.

The situation could hardly be more muddled. Lebanon, tiay though it is, le practically eplit into three.

Israel occupies one third of the country, tho south and the south-west. Syrian forcee control over a third of the country, the north and the Bekas valley in

Only Graater Beirut Is currently held by the legal government. What is more, Israel's plana to withdraw from the contested Chouf mountains are no less ecrious a problem for the central govern-

The left-wing Socialist Progressivo Party, the Druse party led by Walid Jumblatt, refuse to allow Lebaneae troops to be stationed in its territory. until a political solution has been arrived at that guarantees the rights of tho Druse community.

In particular, it would like to see the community'e rights guaranteed with regard to the right-wing Christian militiu of the ruling Phalango Perty which the Druees feel have soeaked into traditional Druse territory in the Israelis' wake.

While President Gemayei was In Washington Mr Jumblatt, with Syrian backing joioed forces with Rashld Karame and Sulelman Fraojleh to set up a new Opposition group, the National Salvation Front.

They eaid they were going to set up a couoter-government and virtuelly declared war on the regular Lebanese

War would be declared, they announced, if the Lebanese army were to march into the Chouf mountains once the Israells withdrew to southern Lebanon, as they had seid they intended to

For the peet eight months a no-holdsbarred struggla has been waged in the Chouf mountaine between Druso irregulars and Phalange militinmeu.

Israel is likely to go ahead with its withdrawal plans. The Lebanese are afraid this partial withdrawal may ccment the division of their country into

Despite protestations to the contrary the Israelis have settled in as though they planned to stey in southern Leba-

The Syrians persiet in their viewpoint that Syrian troops will not be withdrawn until the leet Israeli has left Lebanon and the withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon es nrranged by the Americans has become null and void.

Syrian leaders stress that the agreement as it stands ie a threat to Syrian security and makes Lebanon dependent on Israel.

Many Lebanese have visions of a new civil war that would consign Lebanon as a seperate steto to the dust-heap of Middlo East history onco and for all.

The Druses, who as they see it are merely defending their territory against the Christian Phalangisle, are by no means alone in regarding the Lebanese army as an arm of the right-wing Phalange Party, which le run by Maronlte Christlane.

Nablh Berri, the political leader of the Shiites in Beirut, recently streesed in terms of unprecedented trenchancy that the army would be finished if it were to advance into the Chouf mountains.

Lebanon as a united political entity would likewise be finished unless u political compromiso was reached hefo-rehend by all religious groups.

Ho added that the Shiltes wanted an army for all Lebanese and not an army that wee merely an instrument of the

Christians who already to EUROPE

Greater Belrut has a por two million, or roughly two country's populetien, Their ditions are catastrophic, social problems have grown piosivc.

So there cen be no den Gemayel government face greeter dliemme today than al

to a new formula, then to next

President Gemayel's call foil and the corner.

cite in the Syrien- end isrella he governments of Helmut Kohi areas he not much practical with Erich Henecker should forcefully Israel and Syria have partie etheir respective alliances — and banon with the uld of the Unite we sil the two superpowers — to and the Soviet Union respective them issiles issue.

will not hend bock what the his cae be done by each side separature with our further call.

real share in power end no at areaw Pact. made to improve sociol constitut even there it is quite possible that the poor masses.

out yet neither of whom is prop cail it a day.

1,000 deys?

(Stuttgarter Zeltung ti in

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Shiite Muslims have always disadvantage in Lebanese and Declarations alone are not hundreds of thousands of t enough to ease tension



oth Bonn and Best Berlin agrec It is no longer enough to make wer must never agein begin-the left-wing Opposition, while German territory. Both have reltebacking. It is no lenger cannot this policy since Helmut Sohmidt reign Minister Elic Ssiem tog Erich Heeecker established it toge-

> something more is needed if tenis to he reduced.

Plebiscite cal line marches on and autumn, when y of the new generation of Amerimissiles must be made, is just

tuken without further ado.

These are the facis. The making full use of diplomacy; it research to facis. The making full use of diplomacy; it research by Lebanese leaded higher matters is to wasto no time. Desof u solution to the confidite is oot only in the interest of the amazing and hardly justified as Germanys. It affects all European as Lehanon stands little hope tions on both sides of the fence. They wall val.

Build all become involved in this task

Hopes will be dim as leaf which is, of course, easier within

Muslim majority community and that within the rigid corset of the

> many small members of the Pact dignore the prestige needs of the

> > ocow has long lost tha grip on tho munist camp that enabled it to individual members toe the line

They have grown eccusive ast Berlin hes been able to take fighting: an eye for an eye store more decisions on its own since tooth. Their seconds erg them at Andropov came to power in Mos-

weapons, pocketing the process the government of Erich Honecker is Fanalicism, or is it fatalism, the with much more self-essurance, or both eldes has drived with much more self-essurance. Youngsters of war-weary professional in importance economically in the battle after another for him. East Bloc.

How long must it go on? For a reflection of the change in attitude 1,000 devs?

Heinz Manager Por Bast Berlin and Moscow is the oval of Soviet Ambassador Pyotr

brassimov spent two terms in East In where he behaved with the air of East Germans did not worry him

is well known in Moscow thel er speading nine yeers in East Berlin, was sent back for a second term bese it was thought this would be the way to control Honecker.

brassimev had suggested Honecker ecessor to Walter Ulbricht as head de Bast Berlin government.

the GDR government had no but to put up with the effront ccept Abraesimov's return.

ast Berlin still follows Moscow poll-It is safe to assume that the loan inged by the Bavarian leader Frenz

national interests than in the light of tho need for détente - especially in this critical year.

But there must be a way of breaking this vicious circle. There will soon be an institution for this very purpose: the Conference for Disarmament in Europe which the CSCB delegates in Madrid have egreed to establish. But this will of coursa not begin its work by the au-

. It is necessary to tackle the task before then. Nobody should be allowed to taka the easy way out by saying that such efforts are pointless.

What matters is not to undarectimete the positive signs that are in evidence and make full diplomatic use of them.

The Soviets have always pursued a two-track policy. Where West Germany is concerned, they beat their propaganda drums, threetening to erect a missile fence between the two Germanys ahould the new US weapons be deploy-

At the seme time they knot new tles with this country wherever possible and send out signels to Indicate that other and better things are possible.

Not too much should be mada of the sabre rattling by Sovlet Defence Minls-

At the last East Bloc eummit, the Sovicts were unabla to bring about new tireateoing resolutions. They were evidantly dealing with partners who had become mora self-assured and were unwilling to add their part to the frostiness the international political climata.

It cannot have been Rumenia's unru-Ceausescu aione who prevented Moscow's nuclear muscle flexing.

Moreover, the eurorise Sovict-American grein deal at this particular time proves that the two superpowers dcpend on each other despite their constant baring of teeth.

Despite the anticipated good harvest inthe Soviet Union this year, Moscow needs American grain just as Washington has to sell its surplus to the "evil incernate" to avoid domestic problems.

It is also no coincidence that the Soviets are meking such speedy progress with the gas pipeline to Europe. This East-West energy axis will lead to further interdependence.

It drives it home once more that economic interests are one thing aed propaganda another.

Deepite confrontation on the erms issue, the Soviets extol the advantages of cooncration.

The Madrid CSCE Final Act must be seen in a similar light. Anybedy who has taken the trouble to fight it out in Madrid over several years lo order to make a bit of progress - no matter how meagre - does not want to sever ties but wants to go on talking.

Yuri Andropov and his politburo realise that putting an end to talks, diplomacy and cooperation in many fields would be tentemount to cutting off one's nose to spito one's face.

·Even ·President Reagan and his team must face the same fact once they rid their line of argument of its ideological

The DMIbn loan to the GDR fits into this picture. It would be nelther politically nor economically logical to borrow the money and then close the borders.

Therefore, this transaction is another important stone in the mosaic. Putting It ail together, we do not get a super sharp picture that would instantly convinco the sceptics; but their contention that all chances have already been is clearly

What is needed is the courage to think the seemingly unthinkable - tho samo coumgo the late French President de Geulie once showed.

And axactly this is the task that Bonn and East Berlin have shouldered - e task by which they will be measured not only by history but by their peoplo

Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker ehould beer this in mind.

Helmut Bauer (Nernberger Nachrichten, & August 1983)

East Berlin shows a new image of self assurance



president: Karl, Carstens were agreed with Moscow.

gue. There was none. It is not by chance that Abrasslmov's

departure coincided with the revitalisation of Germen-German ties.

the visit to East Germany by CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss had long been planned but that Honecker had duly now been able to issue the invitation.

fect Western Europe.

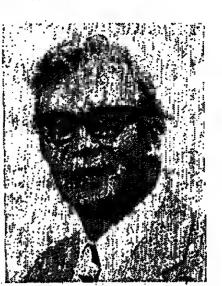
means of exorting pressure.

Andropov's statements in his latest

One of the signs pointing in this direction is the near agreement at the CSCE Conference in Madrid,

The amail scope of action granted by Moscow has opened up new evenues for German-Gorman relations. Honecker was the first to recogniso this chance and is starting to take advantage of it now - evidently with Moscow'e blessing. Peter Seldlitz

(Der Tageasplegel, 30 July 1983)



German Tribune publisher and founder dies

Friedrich Reinecke, foundor and publisher of The German Tribune, has died at the age of 62.

He was born in Hamburg where he went to school and University.

From smallest beginnings ha built up a publishing house that tells the whole world about the Fedoral Republic of Garmany.

It publishes press services, press reviews and magazines.

Work began to 1953 with a presa service in Spanish for Spain and Latin America. Thoo came press services in Portugueso, Arabic and Jap-

German Features (DaD) was reprinted a millionfold in newspapers all over the world, being sent out at

ono slage in 40 different lenguages. In 1962 Friodrich Rolnecke launched The German Tribune, a weekly review of the German press almed at an International readorship.

It currently appears in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Ital-

In 1966 the first magazine wes published, covering political, economic, cultural and sciontific ilfo in the Foderal Republic of Germany.

HeAtid (in Hebrew it means The Future) was the first language edition. Then came Prisma in Rumanian and Profil in Hungarian and

After protrected preparations Guten Tag, in Russian, appeared in 1979. Readers in the Soviet Union were joined in 1982 by readers in

The German-Chinese Forum is the latest etono in the mosaic of foreignlanguage publishing by the Friedrich Reinecko Verlag.

reign work but it also engages in domestic activities, ...

Interpress Verlag publishes a dally biographical press service, also tho West German Industrial Service (did) on behalf of leading internatio. nal companies.

Übersee Rundschau is published quarterly on bohalf of Gorman forelgn trade associations.

Aussenpolitik, the German foreign affairs quarterly, is published in German and English.

At the time of his death, Herr Relnecke was president of the Association of German News Services.

an is said to be a creature of habit. How elee is one to account for the stolo equanimity with which people in Iran and Iraq have endured the war of attrition between their iwo countries for the past three yeers?

It is a war that has extinguished every spark of enthuslasm, any belief lo the victory promised; a war of which tho purported flual offansivo has been proclaimed half a dozen times, only to grind to a halt in the cand. It is a war that has become hahltual.

torships. The only way to end it eoon could well be the collapse of one or the

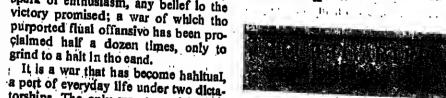
It would he best of all if both reigns of terror were to vanish) Not only the participants have grown accustomed to the war; so have the onlookers. They are only occasionally taken aback when out-of-the-ordinary news is heard from the front or they thomselves look like being affected by

the fighting. oll rigs into the Persian Gulf for the past six months without causing either a worldwide ecological casstrophe or an economic catastrophe on world oil mar-

It can only be a matter of time hefore the Gulf War, and the oil pollution as one of its most appalling consequences, emerge in world affairs.

What if, as so often in the past, all efforts to cap the oil and to sue for peace fail hecause the two sides are too fenatical and the mediators lack competence and authority?

Dragged-out Middle East war pollutes desert and sea



The oil men would be there in a matter of days and the well would be capped in a few weeks if only they were al-

lowed to get on with it. But that would call for at least a partial truce, and neither side is prepared, even six months after the greatest catastrophe in the history of the Gulf, to agree to terms.

Iran, Iraq and five other Gulf states were only able to agree at Menama that needed surveillance, but outside the zono of hostilitles if you please!

So to this day no one knows how much oil a day gushes out of the well thet has sprung a leak after Iraqi aerial

Tho Iranians say it is "only" 320,000 iltres e day. Other estimetes suggest the true figure is i.6 million litres a dey. The Guif states plen to confer again at some time of other. Maybe they will

then decide to erect a joint memorial to

the tortolses, dolphins and fish in the

Gulf that have been exterminated by

the oil poliution.

On their own they ere clearly unable to arrange for a political agreement between Tobran end Baghdad on finally getting to the root of the problem.

It will be even more difficult to eeparate tho two sides and persuado them to agree to peace torms that make noither side appoar to be either the winner or Both have been forced to abandon

their respective war aims. Iraq, the aggressor, hes failed to "liberate" the Iranian province of Khuzistan and Ite Arab-speaking people. Iran, the counter-attacker, may for the most part have retaken lost terrain, ore is no longer any talk in Teh-

ran of a march on Baghdad and the collopse of the heted Baath regime. Is it impossible to reach agreement on the pre-war Shatt el-Arah border that Iraq unilaterally renounced, overran and has since respected??

lions claims on Baghdad seem to he negotiable, hut who is to get the two sides round the conference table? The United Nations, the non-aligned movement, the Jelamie organisation and individual countries such as Turkey

Tehran's astronomically high repara-

have so far tried in valn. The contribution of the two euperpowera and others, especially he like no secret that there are plenty of tended to prolong the war by to tacke both in Nato and the Wersaw thorside can win.

irun and Iraq currently mess in own right, see the Geneva arms li-worm-out hoxcra neither of mession tolks mere in the light of their enough strength left to knocks.

tooth. Their seconds egg then

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The fact is that Honecker acked Moscow whether it had any objection to the revival of the German-Germen dialo-

Informed sources in Moscow sey that

More scope for East Berlin meens that the chill between America and the Soviet Union need not necessarily af-

On the contrary. Moscow seems interested in keeping German-German reiations free of frost despite the unsolved missiles problem. At least, the Kremlin does not want to use these relations as a

public speech (during the visit to Mos cow of the Hungarien leader Janos Kadar) clearly show that the Soviets see possibilities of improving the world situation and relaxing the present teneions.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Bishops' messages for peace deserve more than a hasty reading

The poaco messages of both the Ger- reasan for this is that a conventional msn and the American bishops have heen judged superficially. And tha same will happen whee the farthcoming conference of German hishaps releases the translation of the American pastoral letter on peace (together with its Dutch, Austrian, Beigian, Irish, Hungariao and East German counterparts).

There will again be hastly banded dawn praiso and censure - perhaps along the lines of the firebrand Cathalia theologian Uta Ranke-Heisemann who not too laeg ago planed the label "auxiilary Nato bishops" on Germaoy's churchmen hocauso they were allegedly prepared to talerate an ABC (atamic, biological, chemical) war. Sha called the American pastoral latter a "hermaphrodite of maclinesa and hrain-

It is obvious that such criticism must be viewed with reservations.

But the praise some politicians had for tha German peace messago is also likely to be dua to the hasty coeclusian that the German bishops have tacitly given their blessing to the deployment of new US missiles in Germany.

Only a careful study shows that oelther praise nor censure is warranted on the basis of the text itself.

There have been many comparisaes of the American and the German psaca messages, primarily to show haw resctianary tha ona is and how progressive

Yet the obvious thing would be to ot least try to reod tha msssages carefully In order to distil whot the twa groups of bishops sold or wanted to say. Even those attempts are bound to remain incomplete - but this does not make tbem superfluous.

Let us start with the heading. The Germans deliberately called their pastoral lotter a "Peace Messago" while the Americans opted for "Pastoral Letter." This in itself indicates that the American message is more hinding than its German counterpart.

The titles also differ. The American messago spoaks of the challenge of peace, God's promise and our response, indicating the intention to come up with concrete answers. The German messago is entitled "Justice Makes Peace," indicating that its theme can perhaps he summed up as "justice is acother word for peace.

As if anticipating that the Third World churchmen in Vancouver would complain that the industrial world was so involved in its arms dehate as to forget the famine in the Third World, the German bishops took this into account

A porusal of the American pastoral lotter shows how much the American bishops see the problems in a national light. In humerous places they stress that the United States is a superpower with nuclear weapons, reminding the roader that the American church has since Vietnam, made an about-turn in its assessment of war and peace.

To some extent, this national vantage point also explains why the American lotter has had a one-aided fixation on a nuclear war ever sonce the first pages were drafted. This emphasis has remained despite many changes in the

There are experts who say that the

war would in any eveet nat he waged on American soil.

The German bishops, on the other hand, write from the vantage point of those whom they have to protect; people who have no power to start a war or ta decida on the use of nuclear weapons. As thay ses it, a conventians i was is as evil as a canventional one.

This could he dua to the awareness that a conventionsi war wauld ho as disastrous as a auclear one for a country like tha Federal Republic of Germany.

In any event, the national companent shauld not be lost sight of whee companeg the two messages. This is nat so wheo reading hetwean

the lines. Oversimplified, it seems that the Gormans think more le terms of a representativa demacracy while the Americaes think in terms of a grassroats dsmocracy.

In other wards, the Germans rely more on tha campetenca of politicians and experts whils the Americans feel entitled - or even called upan - to maka their own judgment. They want to act and make the Administration act.

They criticise their Administration in way that would be unthinkable in Germany.

This could have samothing ta do with the emancipation drive of the American Catholics - unliks in Germany where there are traditionally close ties between the church and the Christian Dem-

Another question (more or isss in parenthesis) is whether the Gorman bishops would have sold things differently if Germany was a nuclear power.

Throughout its drafting phase, tha American psstoral letter was open to



public discussion. Countiess people hod their sey and ware chie to form an opi-

This has both advantages and disadvantages. It is certainly an advantage to make it easy for the public to learn of the ultimate intention.

Misunderstandings about the Intention can be avoided when the motion of e bishop to have a passage that was dropped in the second draft reinserted in the third draft is sustained with majority backing.

With the German message, it was only the final result that was made public. There was much speculation, some of it malicious. There can be little doubt that many a misinterpretation could have heen avoided known about the drafting process,

For lostance: the fact that one bishop, backed by others, threatened to withhold his approval if the final text retained a passage on the "first strike" with nunlear weapons shows how determined the bishops were not to judge individual weapons or strategies.

Ioterpretation would have been easier had the public known about this.

The consensus principle of the German bishops was both advantageous and disadvantageous. On the one hand, a paper must be ecormously broad and general to be carried by all hishops; on the other, all bishaps can inter be pinned down on such a text.

Public discussion so far overlooks the common ground of tha two messages. For example, they fully agree on the biblical peace cancept including quotatians to the effect that peace is both n gift of God and a task for mankind.

Both papers ara based on a comprehensiva concept of peaca: peeca with God, paace in one's own haart and peace among paople.

The peoce concept is never just political, and hath papers oparate on the assumption that there will never be total peace in this world - although this is a task assigned to Christians.

Many critics have applied wrong yardsticks bere: It is foolish to apply only strategio criteria to such pastoral

The last chapters of both letters, deeling with the pastoral consequences for paaca work, ara also very similar though in same cases tha occents ora placed diffarently.

Here, tha Americans have established n conspicuous link with the obortion issue, holding that wa must ask ourselves how lang a nation that is prepared to constitutionally guarantee the right to kill defanceless human heings through ahortion will show restraint when it sesms advantageous, for strategia rensons, to kili millions of innocent people.

Here, too, the Americans are more concrete in their instructions, as in the possage where they urga Cotholics to fost for paace on Fridays.

The passoges that ore addressed to tha men and women in the arms industry must elso he sean in o netlonsi context. Like the passoge addressed to soidiers, they tell tham quite clearly that they naed not have o bad consolence regording their work hecause the hishops uccept the concept of deterrent though thay reject the use of nuclear weopons.

The most important difference betwonn the two psace messages lies in the diffarent premises - something that must appear particularly interesting an indeed revolutionary to Catholics in particular. Yet few seem to have notic-

The American hishops want to give coecrete answers to concreto questions. As good shepherds, they want to point the way to their flock right down to stratogio details.

The Gorman bishops, on the other hand, do not want to shirk concrete answers hut they consider that only experts can come up with specific answers. Thoy, themselves, provide only the criteria; hut as men of the church hava no way of saying whether a strategy meets theso critoria,

The extent to which this morai and theological attitudo (wherehy the bishops provide the criteria while leaving the final judgment to experts) respects the maturity of Christians becomes obvious when the same approach is applied to other moral-theological questions such as contraception.

The dynamite contained in the three criteria that make deterrence only just tolerable becomes obvious when applied to coecrete weapoes. If this were done we would have to ask:

Does the deployment of new miss-

iles make the weging of an pROTEST ■ Is their deployment new

sldes? The onus of proof lies with

perts. Most people underen radicolness of the hishop, is a northern suburb of Bann where city still has a rural lank prepara-Tha Americans go a step to are onder way for the campaign

and the first strike. The Grander in Germany. ops avoid the question of white campsign coardinating commitns they ovoid dealing with a strented a shap in Rhaindorf, only dual weapans which they are niles from the corridors of power neither good as which they are niles from the corridors of power neither good as which they are niles from the corridors of power neither good as which they are niles from the corridors of power neither good as which they are niles from the corridors of power neither good as which they are niles from the corridors of power neither good as the corridors of the corresponding to the corr government officials ara warryncithar good nar cvil. The only questian raised that the campaigners may be cook-

deals with suitable means to war, it is only under this aper to change in outward appearance bility that they find the question is hardly he mara striking. There is strument of deterrent anly is a said white statue of the Virgin because it has avidently provide one wall of the building where apsign premises are. The iina of argument in the rere she stands, her hands quietly

paper is dominated by the sed in prayar. Alangside her pasters tion between safeguarding serim in hold colaura their protest promoting it.

Tha church takes it for grant to the Parshing 2 and Cruise misis duty-bound to pramote pune and yes to a plebiscite on tha issue ves the securing of it to the state messaga they spell out in block it undertakes to provide with office is sparingly equipped and

One possage that helps claims a look of spontaneous disorderliversial questions and is man that is typical of the alternotive the American postaral letter is sent.
the significance of the Senne at campsign headquarters staff, are mostly young people, isave litt-

the at times broadly hints.

If you ask me what influence the

keimso for the BBU and a member

The Gormon bishops do no bit that it is going to be the start of the view the the Sermon in thing big.

from political action. On the state biggest and most varied The Sermon, they say, provided the sticks that opply to politicians to be the biggest and most varied sticks that opply to politicians to campaign ectivities in the history—and not only in their private a Federal Republic of Germany. although these yordsticks are may will be right. The coordituken as direct instructions.

Another peculiarity of the property of the west German peace proper is the chapter on the chapter.

ings on wor and peace in the represents 26 organisations and

with widely vorying political tsr-This passage provides the for today's discussion within it and is insignificant over ond and no mesns all of them or a simed

It shows how these teaching at the objectives of the peace mo-

on the situation that prevails and thet they are therefore posing the new missiles.

evoluation.

It is noteworthy that the silon of Environmental Civio In"just war" is dealt with in the ond thus made e part of history.

The paper says that this two tuaily obsolele and that, if and the church Grass Roots Movefence".

The Americans, on the old the Protestant Students, conscientill essentially adhere to the of a "just war," which came is for Peace, Disarmament and priso to many. The Americans of a coeventional war as is the Federation of Non-Violent than a nuclear one.

than a nuclear one.

As mentioned earlier, the Rights and Democracy and the hishops omit the question of real Congress of Dovolopment Poliwar, they indirectly ssy, is also discovered the list of constituent organisations are well as the list of constituent organisations.

"Any assessment of nuclear the coordinating committee is a "Any assessment of nuclear the coordinating committee is a strategies that are not in the uoist froot, as the Bonn Interior this politicial aim (prevention try or the Verfassungsschutz, or must of necessity he totally estic counter-esplonage agency, in

In other words: If the General F you ask me what influence the ops were to assess war itself the unists have," says Jo Leinen, arrive at conclusions similar to terms of the PRIV.

arrive at conclusions similar weekenso for the BBU and a member their American counterparts.

But they steer clear of the state of the

prevent war thraugh determined the peace movement pulls in effectiva srms limitation. The peace movement pulls itself together

"We have never denied far a moment that there are Communists among our supparters," says Leinen. "But we would he culte happy to welcame Christian Democrats, too."

Besides, the peace movement was no longer very worriad about Communist Infiltration after experience goined at tha October 1981 and June 1982 peace railies In Bonn.

Tha railies were so successful that the noe-Communist groups feel confident enough not to attach too much importanca to allegations that they are Communist-infiltrated or the peace movement is communist-run.

Tha steering committee of the campaign organisation consists of representetives of Aktion Sühnezeichen, the BBU, tha National Union of Students, the Federal Congress of Devalopment Policy Action Groups and Women far Peace.

The sixth member of the steering committee may be the pro-Communist conscientious objectors' group but they ere unlikaly to make much headway ogeinst the other fivo.

Tha coordinating committee is concantrating mainly on a campaign week from t5 to 22 October on which a Cologne canference decidad jast April.

Communist groups said at the conforance that they felt mass rallies were tho most effective farm of protest, but they ware unable to prevail over those who favoured imaginative non-violent activities all over the country.

The schedule they finally agreed on provides for five "days of resistance" in October that ore to be discussed aed coordinated with various profassional and social groups aed lobbies.

Civil disobadionce activities are to culminato in four iarge-scale peace railies to ho held in Hamhurg, Bonn, Stuttgart and West Barlin.

The week will get off to a docentrelised start on the Saturday, with Sunday being carmarked as a day for activities by Christians and other religious com-

Peace is onvisaged as the central issue to be dealt with at all church sorvices.

Monday, 17 October, will he women's day, with chains of women forming round ordnance factories and military lestallations.

Tuesday is billed as the day of antirnilitarism and Intornational security. The activities planned include burning of draft cards aed leafleting in front o

Thore will also be collections for

Continued from page 4

tion whether one can threaten with

something whase use could never be

The Americans, who reject the first

use of nuclear weapons and euclear war

while not rejecting deterrence, have also

not been able to solve this dilemma. But

much of their paper is devoted to strate-

gic discussions, arms assessment and

Both peace messages quote a Vatican

Council statement to the effect that

Christians can arrive at differing con-

morally tolerated.

concepts of warfare.

clusions on certain points.

Cantral America and debates with migrant workers.

Wednesday will be the day of workers, factories, farmers and socisl institutions, Franz Steinkühler, tha Stuttgart regional tesder of 1G Metall, the Iron, steel and engineering workers' union, has suggested a t5-minute token stoppage in factories all aver the country.

Tha trades union confederation has bean quick ta rule out the idea. It sees it as an illegal palitical strike.

But as the trade unions are keen to take part in the campaign week the last ward has prohably nat yet been sald an the subject. Thursday is to be schools and univer-

sities day. Lessons and lectures are to he scrapped and debates on problems af armaments and peace held instead. Friday as the day af parliaments and

Ministries is envisaged as a day an which the campaign to set up nuclearfree zanes is to be publiclsed.

There are also plans to held special sessions of parliamentary bodies of ane kind and another.

A variety of activities will be held in connection with the four mass rallies. In Bonn, far instance, a human chain is to ha farmed round tha government

Demonstratars will convorged on the omhassias of the nuclear powers Amorica, Russia, Britain, France, India and

Thera will be a "plebiscite" as part of which psopia are called on to hang tha peace mayament's symbols on walls and in windows.

Meetings aed plaform debates will be held all over the city, with reparts given by local and regional peace groups, fol-lowed by the mass rally in the Hafgar-

.With such a wida range of activities planned, the coordinating committae, which is kesn to point out that its works is financed by donations and not by funds provided by Mr Andropov, aims to registor the ontire city as the tocation of its demonstration.

The rally will he held in the pedestrian precinct, the Hofgarten and Poppeisdorfer Aileo.

In Hamburg the raily is to converge from meeting points ie various parts of the city on the Rathaus end the port.

A human chain 108 kilometres long is to ha formed betweee Stutigart and Neu-Uim, Biockade activities are planned in West Berlin.

The peace movement has great oxpectations of the imaginatioe individual groups are to put to use and the cumbers of people who are likely to take

The Bonn head office says cautiously that more than the 300,000 people who attended the last Bonn rally are expected to take part in peace movement activities this October.

The Americaes say that their paper is

consistent with binding courch views

and prudential judgmeets at which they

have arrived in their capacity as bisbops

ond with which Individuals could wei

the reader to judge for himself.

the East and the West.

differ. But they do not make it easy for

There is, however, one statement in

both papers that is not open to leterpre-

tation: Deterrence is a makeshift solu-

tion - other concepts are sorely eeed-

ed - and Christians must be the first to

keep saying this loud and clear, to both

Christine Zauzich

. 5 August 1983)

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

Jo Leinen takes a dim view of "tolk of violonce" that plays a pert in fostering bitterness and hard feelings on hoth

He is still hopeful of results from a discussion to be held at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hanover, between politicians, leading polico officera aed rapresentatives of peace movement.

Jo Leinon... aggrassion is not poli-

Ja Leinen is more forthright. "We nre

Activities will not be limited to the

ona week. Many ather maves are plan-

ned beforehond. Pasce camps are being

held all over the country far training in

A US military instellatlan in Swabia

Is to be blackaded in September by de-

monstrators including leading writers,

such as Heinrich Böll and Günter

Grass, Social Democrats such as Brhard

Eppler and Oakar Lafontaine, and all

Later cext meath Artists for Peace

are ta hold opaa-air concerts in Ham-

burg feeturing a bost of well-known

baods and stars such os Udo Linden-

berg, Franz-Josef Deganhardt end Wolf

There can be little doubt that the

peace mayement will he more active

han ever heforo in the months to come.

But will there be the much-vaunted hot

non-violent resistance.

28 Green MPs in Bonn.

Blermann.

autumn?

already thinking in terms of a million,"

(Photo: Sven Simon)

He hopes this gathoring, which is to ha heid early in Soptember, will ond ail risks of polarisatioe between the peace movemeet and the police.

Misgiviegs and reservations about the gathering may still be voiced on all sides, but Leinen feels it is important as a moans of ensuring that aggresion is not mistaken for politics.

But it will still be a political tightrope welk, es Social Democrat Leinen is well aware after the clashes between police aod demonstrators in Krefeld last

He realises that if violence is taken to excess the credibility of the peace movement will bo at stake.

"We must prepare our activities so well that violence cannot occur," ho says. "We will have nothing to do with people who espouso violence. Non-violence is the only way to go about it."

The non-violent success of the 1981 and 1982 peace railles is in his view an exampla of the way activities shoud be arranged.

But can confrontation be ruled out entirely? "The peace movement," Leinen says, "is not a peace police."

Helpz Verfürth (Kolner Stadt-Anzelger, 12 August 1983)



FINANCE

Inflexibility blamed for East Bloc's economic crisis

Ona of the reasona for economic crisis in the Enst Bloc is that the system is not able to make fundamental reforms. Neither is it able to work out a strategy to cope, says Professor Selffert.

That acts the tone for the book. He offers not a glimmer of hope for the East Bioc economies. Nor for the peoplo affected by them.

He says the reforms are needed to change the inefficiency of the contral planning system and to create a flexibility able to deal with variations in world market cooditiona.

A Kiel university professor, Seiffert is more familiar than most Westerners with the ideas, plana, hopes and probiems in Comecon's executive suites.

He was a legal adviser to Comecon from 1969 to 1977 and met many of its top brass. As a frequent visitor to Comecon headquarters is Moscow, he had plenty of opportunity to discuss their

His years in Moscow also gave him n first hand view of the limitations of the organisation and the roots of its crisis.

Ha has pondered the problem as to whether the East Bloc can escape the cconomic crisis that is clearly looming and that is bound to have its impact on the West as well.

His answer to the question raised in the title of his book is that optimism is unwarranted.

Far from just presenting a reportion Comecon, the author provides much background materiel and analyses based on extensive personal experience. All this has resulted in sound advice on how the West should reapond to the cri-

He rejects the idea that the West should accelerate the destabilisation of the East Bloc because this would not hasten but prolong the decline.

But he warns against economic and financial ald without strings attached, i.e, without any control over what happens with it and without insistence that measuree to put the economy back on its feet be introduced.

Professor Seiffert rejects the Western theory that Soviet-type political systems must be kept stable and the ruling parties etrengthened.

Such a policy, he cays, can only lead to political systems dictated by the Communist Party.

He ahocks the reader with his call on the West to operate on the assumption that the "basic conflict of the two sys-

items is irreconcilable.". The nuthor stresses, however, that maintaining one's own position does not mean "forgoing a changa in the general political and social status quo."

As he sees it, the West's policy towards the Comecoo states must strive to bring about such a ch ful means and within the framework of international law. The general direction of the drive must be "towards a lasting peace in Europe by progressing beyond detente as a mere containment of the basic confilet."

Professor Sciffert: "This also includes overcoming the division of Ger-

His opening chapter, entitled "A ·West Oerman in Comecon, "reads like

He describes the establishment of Comecon as "Stalin's answer to the

Vettgeng Galifert, Kann der Cetblock überleben? Der Comecon und die Krise des Sotilschen Wirtschaftseystems (Can the East Bloc survive? Cemecen and the Crista of the Occialist Economic System), Gustsv Lübbs Vartag, Gergisch Gledbach, 254pp,

Marshall Pinn" and revealing surprising background information on the invnaion of Czechoslovakia (in his chapter "Brezhnev's response to Dubcek's nttempts at reform").

The author, who took part in many Comecon conferences, describea how the organisation operates, the way in which its members can influence it and even the role of the "Germans in Com-

But the essence of his book are the analyses of the causes of the economic ensis in the East and the practical offects of ideology within the aystem.

He sees the root of the troubles in the "inefficiency of the central planning system thet would need fundamental reforms to bring about and lastingly ensure prosperity and be able to flexibly copa with impulses and setbacks result-Ing from world market conditions."

An absolute must If the crisis is to be overcome is to introduce reforms that would change the system, he says.

Professor Seiffert puts his finger on the core of the problem: "The system's inability to introduce fuodamental reforms is one of the reasons for the crisis and the leck of a strntegy with which to overcome it."

Incidentally, doubts as to the viability of the socialist economie system have been volced inthe GDR with different degrees of clarity for years, among others by Professor Fritz Behrens.

A member of the Academy of Science Enst Berlin, Behrens was rumoured to be the "actual father of the new economie aystem" which seemed promising but was dropped by Erich Honecker.

As far back as 1966, Professor Behrens wrote: "In view of the rising level of production and a growing variety of needs, the effectiveness of centrally controlled administrative methods is no longer sufficient. More effectiveness should now be achieved by a meaningful blend of central and decentralised

Continued on page 7

The second second



Raw materials for equipment 1974, Cologne's Herstatt Bank, to booming trade with Soviet d. This led to a loss of confidence.

Germany's trade with the Soviet Union la growing fast despite heevy restrictions on politicel grounda.

The volume of exports has grown ao much over the years that it now totels helf es much ngain ns the Snudi Arabisn total and la nearly helf the amount sent to the USA.

Other nations are also increasing trade with the Russians. Japan now exports more than Germany.

This all indicates that the Soviet Union is trying to moderniae its own industry by stepping up imports from the The gas-pipeline deal with Western

Europe is only one example. The Russians have ahown more interest in a wide range of manufactured goods. This new era of expansion is un op-

portunity for German industry, which has an excellent reputation in the Soviet Union. Political considerations are the mnin handienp.

The Soviet Union has something that Germany doesn't have: raw materiels, It has more than anybody else, while the Federal Republic is the world's third largest buyer of them.

The Soviet Union also needs what Germany makes: industrial plant and machinery. It has the equipment the Russians need to exploit their huge supply of natural resources.

There is yet another reason why the Soviet Union is an ideal trading part-

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ner. Unlike other growing article mined to prevent a repeat of the na Lntin America and Asi until affair, the small benks estabhas no financing problems Or trary, its assets at foreign be growing and its foreign dekt ped to less than DM2.56 had dealing with the significance of five years.

As a result, few other marketed contentions that speak of an able to absorb as much as height and of the ideological cra."

Soviet Union in the immediated wrong assessment of ideology's especially in view of the came programmes the fullure of both a

tion of both sides.

the production capacity,

tive in Moscow.

The main threat to this promotet.
velopment is political. But the colors Sciffert should drive into main obstacle is not Americal The Soviet leadership has

quite clear lotalks with Bonn En Affairs, Minister Count Lambs German order books will only !! if the Geneva misalle talks as "

But past experience has ahown Germany's trade with Bioc. to be. amazingly robust manufacturer'e or eupplier'e comes to political influences cessfully weathered both the and a series of embargos.

Even though the missiles more serious than previous chains no reason for German loss throw in the towel. It should be the serious throw in the towel. naciously,

This would not only benefit it would also help maintain or after a possible breakdows of talks and help subsequent related There is nothing to indicate

Soviet Union thinks differently issue - even if it talks different Hans Georg (Nürnberger Nachrichten 36)

femany's private banks are a van-Ishing breed. One after the other gobbled up by bigger competitors. slest victim is Frankfurt's Bank-Gebrider Bethmann.

warische Verelnsbank, already a fer shareholder, has bought the reming ten per cent of the shares for im from Johann Philipp von Beths whe thus relinquished his posl-

mburg's Bank Berenberg, Gossler which was lending money as far at 1590, now has 40 per cent of its held by Norddcutsche Landes-Girozentrale. was back in the 19th century that

San trivate bankers themselves created impetition that is now taking them Figures apply to the norther than 50 years ago, in 1925; Ger-

anks. But then their number start-

y \$1 private banks survived.

Centinued from page 6.

ology, Prefessor Selffert deplores

the gas deel that will start compress to reform these systems and y political stretegy for East-West re-

the mid-1980s.

Moscow has made it quite thems, "he writes.

it Intends using thet money to the mercilessly describes the failura also its industry.

This makes such major so tology makes the people in socialist jects as coul liquefaction, that thems experience the conflict between torics and the modemission clogical theory and day-to-day practransport system quite feasible. Dozens of Marxist-Leninist ideo.

The Kremlin has resilimed the theory and in practical life."

man companies because pressoring and in practical life."

man companies because pressoring after many years of research in tion of both sides.

GDR. Kieler Nachrichten wrote in

GDR, Kieler Nachrichten wrote in

Germany's industry is parious!

terested in such orders because that does remain open is the quesas to how long nn ideology can re-It is not surprising that Green in a mesningful part of a system in dustrial managers and banker the people have rejected this logy as fit only for the wastepaper

question and perhaps answer it in meritable second printing of his

Axel Ostrowski (Kleier Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

B BUSINESS

Ledger domain: vanishing trick of the private bank



lished a special fund to safeguard their depositors' money. And then came the regulation requiring banks to raise their capital to DM6m, more moncy than many could lay their hands on. And more went out of business.

Some of Hamburg's private banks that had traditionally specialised in forelgn trade financing found that they .could no longer compete when oll prices exploded. Their assets were oot anough to finance even one-tanker

This is how the Hamburg bank, Marcard & Co., was taken over by the French Banque Indosuez which bas held 83 per cent of the sbares since

So exclusive are some of the private banks that many people wanting to open accounts are politely told to go to the savings bank around the corner.

Tha private bankers are only interested in top customers. They leave the personnel-intensive mnss business to the big banks.

Some, like Conrad Hinrich Donner. now 68 per cent owned by Veroins- und Westbank, are meantime prepared to maka an exception.

This does not upply to Schröder. Unchmeyer, Hengat & Co. (SMH) of Frankfurt, Hamburg and Offeobach. The minimum deposit there is DM500,000.

But the customer is pampered. Highly skilled portfolio managers look after the money needs of the chosen few. For example, 100 of SMH's 349 staff members are accurities analysts and portfollo managers.

According to Hamburg's private baokers, a customer can get his portfolio manager out of bed at 2 a. m. when he stands a good chance of getting not only a sound investment tip but also a drink to go with it.

It is not only wealthy individuals but major industrial corporations as well that like to use private banks for their more "delicate" deals.

Berenberg, Gossler & Co. has businesses, the City of Hamburg, publishing houses, sbipyards and oil companies among its customera.

Securities account for half of the private banks' earnings at best. The rest is accounted for by short-term loans.

Take Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Here the ratio of earnings is 46 per cent interest and 54 commission.

Though undisclosed, experts estimate the Interest margin to range between two and 3.5 per ceet. The Bethmann Bank puts its margin at 2.1 per cent.

What gives the private bankers their edge over their big counterparts is their flexibility and on-the-spot decisions.

To achieve a balance of DM65bn, a major bank must have a payroll of 20,000 while the small banks achieve balances of more than DM1bn with only 300 or 400 employees; and the boss makes a point of personally advising every customer.

Joachim Wetzel, a partner in Bcrenberg, Gossler & Co.: "Banking is no fun if you don't know every customer. And if you're to know every customer you must limit your volume of business."

As Hans-Dieter Sandweg, a personally liable partner in Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co., sees it, "there is no oeed for constantly growing balances."

The same limitation of growth applies to the branch offices of private banks, Between 1968 and 1973, the number of branches grew by 44 to 322. Now, they are down to 259. .

The exception to this rule is the Schmidtbank in Hof with Its 90 branches in Franconia and Eastern Bavana where this bank has assumed the role of n purely regional institution.

With its staff of 959 and a balance of DM1.7bn (1982), the family-owned Schmidtbank numbers among this country's ten largest private banks.

Many private banks are in the process of change. At Marcard & Co., the 82-year-old partner Enno von Marcard still enters his office punctually at 8.30 a. m. But the secretaries are confused by the many new and still unfamiliar

Dieter Witt of Banque Indosuez has been the chief executive since November 1982, and In January 1983 the bank's capital was raised from DM18m to DM50m. The staff was boosted.

"We want to remain what we have always been: a private bank," says von Marcard. Hs and the staff mean exactly thia; but the customers no longer take

Marcard & Co. seriously as a private

For its mass business, the Marcard Bank bas acquired a 66 per cent stake in Flacher & Co., Hamburg, a private bank with a balance of DM448m

Here, customers are coddled whatever the size of their deposits. They appreciate this and do not run to a blu bank for a fraction of a percentaga point, says von Marcard.

Wetzel of Berenberg, Gossler & Co. offers bls customers a once-a-year golfing sprec: "I don't like to miss out on a deal, but golf is a passion with me."

Iwan Herstatt (of the now defunct Herstatt Bank) is said to have been a wizard at drumming up business. He never weet anywhere without a batch of account opening forms. He was a great believer in word-of-mouth advertising, and it seems to have worked splendidly with him.

The most successful of Germany's private banks is Sal. Oppenhelm & Cle (founded in 1789) of Cologne and Frankfurt, Its 1982 balance was DM10.2 bn (payroll 673). This puts this private bank among Germany's 50 largest, followed by Trinkhaus & Burkardt (DM5.1bn and a payroll of 645). Since 1980, Britain's Midland Bank has had a 66.6 per cent stake in Trinkhaus & Bur-

Among the other large private banks ere SMH (DM3.4bn and 349 cmployees) and Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. (DM2.3bn, payroll 418).

"Prospects for private banks have never been as goed as now," comments Joachim Wetzel. And Indeed the private bankers look to the future with opti-

They pln their hopes on their personailsed counselling for each branch of business, estate management and letters

The privats banks are in an excellent position to handle foreign deals through correspondent banke abroad. Financial deals can be wrapped up withio a matter of hours.

Comments the epokesman of one of the mammoth banks: "There will and there should always be private banks. They're simply part of our banking

And it is not only the big banks that are investing in the future.

Since the beginning of this year, a computer company has been tinkering with a special computer programme for private banks at Berenberg, Gossler &

> Marlene Röder (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 28 July 1983)

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on Soviat civil rights condemocrats (who in the West

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Bioc officials.

both aldes.

Question: The Soviet Union has threatened counter-measures of various kinds if misslie modernisation goes ahead according to schedula should tha Geneva INF talks break down and Pershing 2 missiles are stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. What do you think the Russians will actually do? Answer: The Genova talks aren't over yet. I expect tha Soviet lesders to give way in return for minor concessions. probably just before the final deadline.

Tho Soviet leaders will he hoping to aniist the support of a part of Western public opinion for a postponement of missile modernisation by Nato and a delay in the stationing of new weapons, especially Pershing 2s.

Any delay is to the Soviet leaders' advantage. It will foster uncertainty and would be the first climb-down by the West in implementation of the Nato dual-track decision.

If misslia modernisation goes ahead in the wake of a total breakdown at tha Geneva talks I should expect there to fairs. ba a nerve-racking propaganda campaign and possibly a number of mainly demonstrative military counter-meas-

Tha purpose of thesa counter-measures would for the most part to heighten tha psychologico-political pressure.

Yet no matter how bitterly the Soviet leaders may complain about moves hy tha West they will take good care not to overstep the mark.

First, becausa the Rusaians are keen to continue and expand economia rejations with the Federal Republic, especiaily in tha technological sector.

Second, because their current relations with the United States, Britain and France are, to put it cautiously, a little only tha chilly side, while tha process of ■ PERSPECTIVE

Soviet line gives cause for neither hope nor fear

The West must stand up to the Soviet Union, says writer Woifgang Leonhard, 62, in an Interview with Herbert Kremp of Die Welt. Leonhard's parents were German emigrés. Ha grew up in the Soviet Union, came to Barlin in 1945 and sought refuga in the West in 1950. He is an internationally renowned export on East Bloc affairs and a lecturer at Ynla University in New Haven, Conn.

normalisation envisaged in ties with Citina has run into difficuitles.

This being so, it is unlikely to be in tha Soviat leaders' interest to overstrain relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

If they were to do so the result might be that Moscow would find itself increasingly isolated in its axternal af-

Q: Is Mr Andropov firmly in power or is his position in any way uncertain, be it for heaith or political reasons?

A: There are many indications that Mr Andropav is only a transitional leader, aithough initially ha seems as Mr Brezhnev's successor to have been given all power and authority.

He has been ganeral secretary of tha CPSU since November 1982, chairman of the Defenca Council since May 1983 and chairman of tha presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or head of state, since

At present there can be no doubt that ha is No. 1, but his fairly advanced aga makes it seem doubtful whether ha can hold on to this position for any length of tima,

When Khrushchev becama Party leader in 1953 he was 59. When Brezhnev took over in October 1964 ha was 58.

Mr Andropov took over an leader at the age of 68, and in the Soviet loadership a general sacretary needs several years in which to consolidate his power. It takes at least until the next Party

The 27th CPSU Congress is dua to be held in the spring of 1986. By then Mr Andropov wili 72.

dropov's closest associatas are ail well

Premier Nikoiai Tikhonov is 78, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is 74 and Desenca Minister Dimitrl Ustinov wiil ba 75 in Octo-

So il cannot ba long before new men Soviet leadership, and that will be no

tina older lenders.

Thay are Nikoini Romonov, 60, from sponsible for industry and economic inffairs: First Deputy Premier Gnidar Aliyav, 60, from Azerbaidjan, who is mainly responsible for homa offnirs; and Mikhuil Gorbatchov, 52, who is responsible for agriculture In the politbureou and the central committee secreta-

If they take over in succession to the older genemtion of Kremiin leaders they will be the first Soviet leaders who did not learn the ropes under Stelin; ail threa have made their wey to the top since Stalin's death in March 1953.

A new generation would at long last have taken over in the Kramiin. Only then will we be able to tell whether a change of manpower of the top is enough to enable the Soviet Union to embark on modernisation worth men-

Q: Hava there been domestic and foreign policy changes In the Soviet Union aince Mr Brezhnev's death that

A: No. Changes have been limited to differences in emphasia as regards method, not content. Mr Andropov's speeches are in part more attuned to reality.

shortages. A campaign against corruption was conducted for a while (but has

Another stnking point is that Mr An-

In the economic sector a number of

Whan Stailn took over aa gonerai accretary in the spring of 1922 he was 43.

It is not just a mattar of hia term of office. Even mora far-reaching changes ot the top are duo before long. Mr Aninto their 70s.

will have to take ovar key posts in the

initioi preparations seem oireody to be in progress. A troika of younger mon appear to be coming to the fore, ilthough they are still overshudowed by

Leningrad, who accms to be mainly re-

tioning and on urgently needed reforms. But that remains to be seen,

might be termed structural or likely to bave any future effect?

At times he refers more openly to now been scrapped).

dropov has placed slightly greater emphasis than in the past on the rights of non-Russian nationalilles.

what are officially termed experiments

ara being undertaken, albeit VIATION

The limitations are spears fact that even the concest of ornier's tried and trusted still not permitted in the Soil Ornier's tried and trusted formula keeps it aloft



forta to improva ties with Control are no jeb warries at Damier, nue to encounter difficulting the last independent aero manufac-The Soviet leaders are at least independent aero manufactor. The Soviet leaders are at least independent aero manufactor were under Mr Brezhnev in the Germany, and o third of the were under Mr Brezhnev in the Germany, and o third of the were under Mr Brezhnev in the Influence more at the Influence more at the Influence more at Turnever fast year increased of M1.23bn to DM1.574bn.

The Soviet leaders are at least independent aero manufactor with Influence more at the Influence more at the Influence more at the Influence more at the West in M1.23bn to DM1.574bn.

The Soviet leaders are at least independent aero manufactor with Influence more at least and Eastern and M1.23bn to DM1.574bn.

The Soviet leaders are at least independent aero manufactor in the Influence more at least and Eastern and Influence more at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity, at least and West were on a pirit of the competition, which is basilities of matter of the competition, which is basilities of the competition, which is basilities and the sound in the competition in the Influence more at least and West were on a pirit of the competition, which is basilities of the competition in the Influence more at least and the Influence more at least and the Influence more at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-mark. Frequent mention is the pity at least and Baden-

It is o matter of the quantity why it is still in business when so rence between democracy others have gone to the wall. rights on the one hand and the company has stayed independent system with drnstlenly industry where mergers have left rschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB)

My alm is not to make the sally onlis own.

tion by wuy of an occusation. BB took over well-known compasuch as Junkers and Heinkel, Albn-

The difference between (one of the oldest circraft compoond dictotorship is a factorial in the warld), Focke ond Henschei,
tics that has o long term effect in the warld), Focke ond Henschei,
tics that has o long term effect in the warld), Focke ond Henschei,
tics that has o long term effect in the warld), Focke ond Henschei,
while and Weser-Flugzeugbau.
their day they were oil renowned important than the number of aviation, companies that
riety of missilo or another.

But as for the immediate that war now know it.
rent Soviet policy gives Bonne that one survived the Sacond
ites neither cause for hope of the survived the Sacond
ites neither cause for hope of cooperation und mergers ond

of cooperation und mergers ond It is encouruging to note the BB in Munich were very keen to without a reversion to cold the company over. Bonn would

without a roversion to cold like company over. Bond without a roversion to cold liked to see a merger. But Dornier lederal Republic its embers hear nathing of the Idea.

Phusa of sober and realisies bembard Schmidt, one of the two

The nims ore clear. We make the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillonee and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillonee and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillonee and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have taken over from the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have are still in business because we sising Bonn's renunciallo of the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a still in business because we ore versatile force ond serious readiness and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a still in business because we ore versatile force ond serious readiness and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Meets who have a taken over the Atlantic aillone and the Atla

Opportunities of meeting we have survived because we have ders must be used but ought information routes that ollows us with Soviet or other East Book and the state of the st

should be conducted neither cutlock is promising. The Dorgroup, with works in Munich, Frie-shafen, Lindau und Oberpfassenthat they must bring success. Unilateral prior concessions ovolded. Meeting the other near Munich, has held its own

than half-way does not make tions easier, as is often believed spile the international recession the chili wind of competition Dorto growing mistrust on the part have retained a fair share of the

spact of credit commitments, and development that has been both at a space of credit commitments. ndingly successful in safeguarding

There must be no disregard problem of human rights. And horov must not be forgotten.

The more clearly our own are stated, the more consistent are fought for, the more exactly the split of German uviation pionents are framed and the more tely the verifiability of as embodied by the founder, tely the verifiability of this day the combination has ful negotistions will be and the more and more lasting agreements with the more in good stead, ensuring it and more lasting agreements with the figure that is extremely telling in

the fact that roughly a third of Darnier's payroll work in research and development, a aector in which the company has always invested heavily. At one works alone, immenstand on Lake Constance, hame of Dornier's development division, same 2,000 highly skilled engineers, technicians and designers are employed.

The Dornier group began as the Dornier aircrast division of the Zeppelin oirship campany but dacided to go it aione in 1922.

It differs in many respects from what the general public expects an aerospace company to be like.

Its hallmarks have been the success of Dornier design engineers and sales staff with short and vertical take-off aircraft.

Tha Do 27 was tha company'a first post-war best seller: 650 were built and sold. It proved as useful in many Third World countries as it was in the early days of the Bundeswohr.

It was the first post-war German plane that was o commercial success. Technically it was o winner in any case.

The Do 27 was followed by the Skyservant, a versatile short take-off aircraft, and the latest model in the series, the Do 228.

Technically the Do 228 is the ultimate in commuter ond multi-purposa aircraft. Dornier ara confident it will esrn money and keep stsff in employmant until well into the 1990s.

"We have repaid to the last pfennig the ioons we were given by Bonn towards the cost of developing and constructing the Skyscrvunt.

"We will be repaying the nid we have been ient in connection with the Do 228 too. Thut's how optimistic wa orc," suys Bernhard Schmidt.

These are words that are far from common in the aircraft industry these

There is u widespread prejudice that companies like Dornier ara kept going muinly or oven exclusively by military research, development and production controcts.

Taxpayer's money

In other words, they depend on the toxpoyer's moncy. But that is only half the truth.

Military cootracts may make up t substantial proportion of turnover, but tha criticism implied misses the point ond is factually mistaken.

in Dornier's case in particular the wide range of company activities in the civil aviation sector are much less known to the general public than mitltary contracts.

Mention is mainly made, in this context, of the Alpha jet, a Franco-German fighter aircraft that has naturally played a lorge part in taking the company's oircraft construction turnover to DM534m per annum.

But the Alpha jet production lines will shut down for good in two years' time. More than 500 Alphas will by then have taken wing.

Dornier have lately taken on a new role as suppliers for the European A lar aircraft but they are not serious



Claudiue Domier inr . . . In the tradition of his father.

310 Airbus, as subcontractors for the 217-seater version of the Airbus.

They are to be congratulated on having chosen ta collaborato in the manufacture of the A 310 rather than the larger, 251-seater A 300. The smaller version is felt to be much more promision as a commercial proposition.

Incidentally, as a subcontractor Dornier does not have to shoulder ony of the risk the Airbus project inevitably

Turnover has undeniably increased steadly in the military sector, including missiles, torpedoes, reconnaissance devices and drones.

It has also increosed in the spsca scctor and, in particular, in new technology, of which the Do 228 commuter aircraft is the most advonced axample.

Esu, tha European Space Agency, hus ucknowledged Dornler's expertise in awarding the company leadership of the consortium that designed and built the ERS-i terrestrial observation satei-

Engineers from 13 countries were ussociated with the ERS project.

Dornier ara ulso associated with tha Glotto space proba that will ba sent up to take a closer look at Halley's comet when it next passes through the solar system in 1986.

They are likewisa associated with the Ariane launcher vahicle ond the Spacelob project.

Dornier by no means regard the use of shock waves to break up kidney stones as o sideline. This is a sector in which they have earned o worldwide reputotion.

A kidney stone crusher costs DM3m. Dornicr also manufacture measurement and control equipment for environmentat protection and have built textile machinery in Lindau since the 1940s.

Back in the aviation field, Dornler have been entrusted by Boeing with fitting out 18 Awacs reconnaissance plsnes as part of a Nato programme.

The emphasis nonetheless remains on middle-of-the-road alreraft construc-

Over the post-war decades Dornler have manufactured over 1,000 short take-off planes of all kinds that have proved satisfactory in use ail over tha world.

They are banking on this fund of experience in launching the DM4m Do 228 in competition with US manufacturers, Britain, Canada and Brazil.

The Soviet Union manufactures simi-

competitors with their Western counter-

parts because they are gas-guzziers. That makes them far too expansivo to run to Western markets and for Third World caputries.

Market research experts estimato that in the next 12 years there will be a demand for about 3,500 turboprop aircraft in tha Do 228 category.

Dornier would like to make sure of a large slica of the cake: at least 450, including 300 by the end of the present

Looking at USA

The DO 228 has sold well of iotc: in Malaysin, Taiwan, Bhutsn, Nigeria, Norway and Sweden, whera the competition was neatly upstaged.

Sales figures seem to confinn that Dornier are handing in the right direction. Dornier sales executivos hope even to guin a foothoid in tha US market.

The ahort-term target, to build und seil three Do 228s per month, has virtanlly been reoched. The first 14 have niready baen honded over; 13 mora are to follow before the year Is out.

There are 18 orders in hand and 49 options, which is far from bod, especially as mora orders seem likely to follow. The Do 228 certainly shows that Dornier have again been quick to size up the market.

For years there has been talk of o renaissance of small and medium-sized propeller gircraft. Dornler developed ond bulld in next to no time turboprop aircraft capable of knocking spots off weli-koown US planes.

"It is part of the Dornler trodition." Bernhard Schmidt aays, "to try new opproaches and ateal a msrch on the

"But we aren't gamblers. We have carefully calculated the risk we are running. Our scientific staff and our experience gnarontee that."

With a glanca at seemingly aii-powerful competitors in Europe and overseas he adds: "We msy be a medium-sizad company but the so-called big boys are often not all that big."

Knowledge is power, as Dornler have been weil aware for over 60 years. Success bears out the attitude taken by tha last independent operator in the Germaa aerospace iodustry.

Karl Morgenstern (Rheinischer Merkut/Christ und Welt, 5 August 1983)

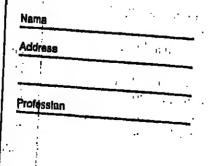
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THE ENVIRONMENT

Earth's temperature set to rise, and human beings will be to blame

lobel mean temperature on the surface of the Earth will increase by about two degrees centigrade in the next 40 years, says Bonn climatologist Hermann Flohn.

Writing In Geographische Rundschau on tha basis of what was known at the end of 1982, he says the estimated increase will be duc to gases released into the atmosphere by virtue of human acti-

About seven tenths of a degree will be due to the higher carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere.

A further aix tenths will be due to nltrogen fertiliser, the end-product of which is nitrous oxide, or laughing gas.

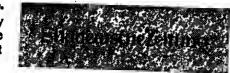
The third major factor will be a higher level of water evaporation, accounting for a temperature increase of 0.4 de-

Combustion of fossil fuels currently releases 5.3 gigatoos of carbon dloxide into the atmosphere annually, and tho output is increasiogly by 2.2 per cent per annum.

Destruction of the tropical rain forest at a rato of 160,000 square km per year adds a further two to four gigatons an-

According to the most reliable estimatea the atmosphere absorbs about 55 per cent of carboo dloxide and the seas the remaining 45 per cent.

The carbon dloxida count in the atmosphere has increased from 290 parts



per million in 1900 to over 340 parts per million at the beginning of this year. It is currently increasing at a rate of

1.2 parts per million a year. Tha less biomass there la, the less car-

bon from the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is abserbed by plants and the faster the carbon dioxida count in-

In Central Europe, and arguably in North America, forest growth is steadily deelining. It is certainly declining rapidly in Germao woods and forests.

The estimatea do not take loto account tha increase in carboo dloxlde that is likely to result from the demise of trees and forests,

The Bundestag commission of Inquiry ioto future atomic energy policy raported io 1980 that experts were agreed an energy policy almed et growth would have a specifio effect.

Even if the emphasis were to be on promoting atomic energy the result would be a heavy consumption of foselle fuels.

Energy saving, especially electric power, is likely to have a positive effect on the carbon dioxide problem, Flohn

This aspect was covered exhoustively

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sce-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works, They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable hoth for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is en the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

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Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

by Wilfried Bach, of Münster, last year in e book entitled Gefahr für unser Klima (Danger for the Climate).

"We are burning up in 200 to 300 years the fossil fuels nuture, in the ahape of photoeynthesia, took 400 million years to produce," Flohn writes,

Whet consequences will a mean temperature increase of two degrees by the year 2020 have? In the early Middle Agea, about the

year 1000, when the Vikings colonlaed southern Greenland, the entire region must have been lee-free, In those days the mean annual temperature was one degree higher thao it

Deep-saa drilling has shown that about 120,000 years ago, in the Interglacial period, the temperatures were warmer than at any time in the past 700,000 years.

In those days the mean annual tompereture was two to two and a half dagrees higher than It is today.

Llons, mastodons and hippoe flourished lu southern England. Their bonca heve also been found in gravel pits near Worms on the Rhiuc.

World.

trias in particular.

lution is high too.

He nates with amazement

lo those days the sea-level was five to soven metres bigher than it is today. The seas extended to Siberia and linked the Arctlo Ocean with the Baltic, Seendinavia and Finland were islands.

To judge the consequences of even greater increases in temperature we must go even further back in time.

Pacts found in reletion to climate history are in kneping to a curprising dogree with the results of model estimatea.

If there were a substantially bigher carbon dioxido count and level of other toxina and mean tamperetures were four degrees higher then today, conditions such as preveiled in the late terriary period might recur.

In those deys, between 14 and three and a half million years ago, the Antarotle was cevered by an icecap but the Arotic wasn't.

Selt and pleeter depoelts euch es todey occur in soutbern Tunisia accumulated in the Viennese basin and the plateau along the upper reaches of the

Flohn seys the arid zonea could move 400 to 800 kilometres further north toward Central Europe.

The sub-tropical rain zone would become narrower and likewise head north. California, the Mediterrancan and the Middle East would be totally droughtstricken.

Exact regional forecasts cannot be mede because in the late tertiery period the mountain ranges did not, for the most part, yeat exlet.

They now exercise a cric on the climate. Besides, massive voicanlo cruptions could cool the Earth down rather than heating it up further,

It looks as though the resurgence of volcanic activity eince 1963 has ensured that the 0.5-degree temperature increase that might heve been expected in view of exheust fumes has not yet occurred.

Flohn stresses that all current forecasts must be seen in the light of what la strictly limited knowledge. There has yet to be a model capable of eatisfactorily simulating the present-day climate with its acasonal variations.

Martin Urban (Suddeutsche Zeltung, 4 August (983) The remarkature

properties Cul-de-sac, Sackgasse, strada chiusa: exit the neem! out of translators' blind alley

The neem tree, an and that grown widely in African to the start addressed to Slawomir a runge of unusual properly that, Dom Literaturow, near Krelt promising prospect for the deral Republic of Germany, was a without difficulty by the Azudiraehta indica is in corting office.

name. It is useful because he worting office.

fireproof und impervious better decided, must be the European dations of termites and its better? College in Streeten, 35km used as eattle fodder.

Agents refined from her the Dutch border.

Agents refined from its and as. Straelen, the first Institution of be light many and in Europe, was opened in 1980. neem oil, although inclined elearly made a name for itself used to lubricate engines and a affeld than Krefeld.

The waste that is lest over a countoes felt it would be a good has been pressed out of the preset up a centre of this kind whan effective fertiliser that has a lift suggested some years ago.

Small wonder the need less selators from the East Bloc counbeen the subject of Internation for conferences hald by Oless being at Straoleo, while links are sity department of phylopater being forged with China and upplied zoology and finance Bonn government agency is sounds as though it were somein Cologne or the simultaneous

Professor Heinz Schmidge Islien facilities of in the Giessen University munity in Brussels. whet is so important about the Straelen is entirely different. It is table insecticides in developmental six-room house, Mühlen-trias in particular.

sion facilities of the European

According to extremely see all a dozan translators can live and WHO estimates there are at Straelen for a while. There is an tries due to misusa of chemical distance and a common work And that's it.

house is now far too shight A The number of less lead building costing DM2m is under poisoning is probably subtraction. The collega is run on an er, and the level of environmental budget of DM300,000. thirds of the costs are met by

What small farmers is the Rhine-Westphalia, the remainder World particularly need is a meien and from donations. clde made simply and larger at Stracten sounds more like o famifrom plants that can be easily that launched on the basis of printiple yet be harmless for her was set up on the initiative of other warm-blooded animals. It was shown in 1972 that a to coordinating activities and gaintive agenta in neem seed present opportunity of learning from one from ehedding their skin or the idea of a European translators'

development in other ways. Le idea of a European translators' Professor Schmutterer was born about 10 years ago at ubstances are effective in the Esslingen Talks, held in November substances are effective in the main translators.

locusts, caterpillars, beetle iars cleades, gnat young, threaten live on plant roots and past riously ravage grain stares.

They have proved more clear artificial aubstances in copies artificial aubstances in copies cebbage moth and a West Alice in most cases no-ona knows who beetle.

translator is. His name isn't men-

extract access not only not to mar Tophoven, the transletor of natural enemies of rice and buel Beckett, Claude Simon and

Pertiliser consisting of me and persistent campsigner.

neem seed presings has been effect thought in terms of the Tolethe International Rice Research in the Philippines to boost year ed over 700 years ago. Why should to 1.3 tonnee per hectare.

Thie was partly due to the Middle Ages?

Donkfirler Rundschan

tion in taamwork is a welcomo change from day-to-day work.

It has also achieved results, such as the publication of jointly translated books such as a selection of essays by Jean Cayrol.

One of the main aims of the college la to make the work of translation tranaparent and cootrollable, to show how a traoslation comes about and why one choice is made rather than another.

Another is to document work and to set up a library of translations, which is, Incidentally, au idea dating back to

When Goetha was sent the first translation of his Hermann and Dorothea into a foreign languago lie read it immediately and said it ought to be put alongside the original as being equal in

Translators at Straclen have, for instance, checkad each other's work. They reread Thomas Mann's Magic Mountain to see how the various translators coped with the more difficult passages.

The Magic Mountain is the tale of an individual illness and also that of illness us such and the collupse of nn entire so-

At one point in the novel there is n reference to der blave Heinrich, who is rendered by the French translator as Henri le Bleu.

The English translator was found to liave gone one step better and referred to the Blue Peter. The verb "to peter" is clearly approprinto, while the Blue Peter as n flug is flown by ahlps that sail out to sea and may never return.

succeeded in underplaning the atmosphere of the original novel. Elmar Tophoven is one of the most

important contemporary translators into German, partly because he has spent years trying not only to present his own work but also to show how lio has set about it. His aim Is to make the art of transla-

tion teachable. As the leading spirit of the collega he is keen to set standards of translation ever higher.

"At present," he says, "the lessons to be learnt from a translation are learnt by young linguists who compare it with the original."

His idea is to supply a commentary on the translation as wall as the translution itself. He feels 180 prioted pages of book will produce about 1,400 translator's footnotes.

Many observations will relate only to the peraonal development of the translator, but points constantly arise that nre of more general interest and could be incorporated in dictionaries.

These points, he says, should be collected and filed in ao clectronic German-English, German-Freoch or German-Spanish dictionary.

Struclen alroady has a newly-installed computer capable of doing the donkey If everything works, and it surely

will, the translators' college is bound to emerga as a major venue for literary de-

Translators read books very closely. When Tophoyen was translating Beckett's Compagnie into Gorman (and a commentary to go with it) he noticed how freely Beckett himself translated his work.

Beckett writes his original work in English and then trunslates it into freely and imaginatively translated in certain sections. Tophoven felt encouraged not to

French. The French version was very

stick too closely to the literal text but to try and find German phrases that were more lo keeping with what Beckett had

Tha translators' next aim, he says, is to set up a round-the-clock telephone

If someone in Bayaria is translating n book from the Spaniah and comes across a phrase he is not famillar with he will then be able to ring Straelen aod

lo all probablity Straelen will know tha answer. Its reference library and dictionary section are so comprehensive that thay are probably already better than most university libraries.

There is virtually day-by-day proof that the word has got around. Many of the problems with which foreign translators confront Straelen are problams that only German translators can readi-

A curly one

An American who was translating theoretical work by Friedrich Schiller, for instance, rang to ask why some passages were italicised.

Ha failed to sea why. In his view there were so many much more Important comments that were not in italics. What was the point?

His problem was soon solved. Italiclsed passages in Schiller's theoretical writings are not set in italics to amphasise their content.

The purpose is to emphasise pronunciation. When these words are accentuated. Schiller's will be seen to have bean a Swabian accent.

That is a point that is unlikely to accur ao readlly to anyone who doeso't coma from southern Germany. But Klaus Birkenhauer comes from down south and was able to offer a ready ex-Christian Lindor

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1983)

Books nestle happily where pigs and sheep once mucked around

he International Young People's Library has moved to new quarters on the outskirts of Munich, surrounded by small lakes in a neat and friendly land-

It spent over 30 years in Schwabing, in cramped city-centre accommodation. The library, which is the only one of its kind in the world, now has 10 times as

much room. It is housed in Schloss Blutenburg, a historie monument renoveted for DM20m and fitted out with the lutest in library facilities.

The 400,000 books in 120 languages are looked after by e fresh team of Ilbrarians in what used to be a ducal hunting lodge and moated castle.

The castle needed thorough restoration. It used to be a convent but was last used to house pigs and sheep by a local farmer.

So it is hardly surprising that the realrs took three years. The result la a library atmosphere with a difference.

Unter the historio arches of the main reading room young readers can browse through a permanent shelf stock of 10,000 children's and young people's books in 10 languages.

The 10 languages include Serbo-Croat and Japanese.

In the peace and quiet of towers and yards students, teachers, ilbrarians, publishers and research scholara can delve deeper.

They have access to the lending facility for international specialist literature comprising 10,000 volumes and 240

The library is a Unesco-sssociated project lauoched in 1948 by e Stuttgart woman, Jella Lepman.

Annuel additions total 15,000 books, traditionally supplied free of charge by publishers all over the world.

"Difficulties arise only when the countries concerned are poor, the customs authorities ere strict and language barriera or paper ahortsges preveot prompt The details are outlined by Lioba

Betten, 34, tho new deputy director, a Munich librarian, There is a gigsotic underground warebouse of books beceath the linden tree and the apple troes in the castle

courtyard. About 50,000 children's books of historic interest are kapt in fireproof, waterproof quarters.

Over 300,000 volumes are stored in accordance with the latest techniques. including the four fifths of the 50,000 volumes of secondary literature that are not immediately available on demand,

The library was set up after the Secood World War to promoto peace and International understanding. 11.

Frau Betten and her boss, Andreas Bode, 40, who comes from Leipzig, have yet to put in serious public relations work for their new home.

But there are already 300 applications by children and young people to borrow books. Films based on books are to be shown once a months; the first was Erich Kästner's Konferenz der Tiere.

There are also plans for language courses, exhibitions and readings.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1983)



MEDICINE

Treating spine complaints gets to root of other problems



mong the most commoo forms of A complaint today are those which affect the body's system of controlling its movement. This involves the skeloton, the nerves and the muscles.

Most of the problems stem from the spinat column. Sixty per cent of woman and 80 per cent of men over 50 hava dagenarative changes in the spice, according to Professor Herbert Juoghanns, n ploneer in spinal rescoreh.

But he says that this degeneration alono does not always cause problems, especially if the muscle system surrounding the spino is strong enough to support le

There could, however, be disorders of the complicated vertebrae system without symptoms.

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the muscular skeletal system is the specialised field of "manuat medicine" or "chirotherapy".

Both terms are derived from the word "hand" (one in Latin, one in Greek). The reason for this is that functional changes of the skin, muscles and joints can usually only be discovered through a painstaking manual examination. Frequently, the complaint can be ollavlated or cured through manipulation.

Chirotherapeutic manipulation hos been in usa for thousoods of years. But until recently modern European medicine left this field to non-medical speolalists, chiropractors.

In America, a variant of this manual medicine, osteopathy, hos gained academic recognition, and the Doctor of Oateopathy degree equals n generol medical degree. This was pointed out by Professor Friedrich Loew at the recent 7th Interdisciplinary Forum of the Germon Medical Association to Cologne.

Loew urged that this neglected medical discipline be given more emphasia in medical training in this country.

German ehlropractors now receive their training in practical courses organised by the German Seciety for Maoual Medicine in Neutrauchburg and Hamm. Only four German medical schoots teach manual medicine.

Doctors who have passed several of these courses can become members of the Society and, following a final examination, add the word "Chirotherapy" to their nameplate.

Patients should know about this before they consult a chiropractor becausa monual medlelne was with some reason at with suspicion for a long time.

Conventional medicine left chirotherapy to outsiders, primerily people without a medical degree who knew how to manipulate but frequently used this practice where it was not called for and could therefore be harmful.

Chiropractors today keep within their limitations, E. Schwarz, president of the Swiss Medical Society for Manual Medleine, told a German Medical Associetion Congress in Montecatini-Terme re-

Even so, there were doctors who ninnipulated the spinol column without hoving the experience. They had simply learned a few grlps and positions.

Maoy national health organisations provided tists of doctors qualified to earry out manual examinations and

But some of these lists, such as the one in Berlin, are compiled from information provided by national haalth doctors, criticlaed Berlin orthopaedic specialist Karl-Helnz Drogula, prastdent of the German Society for Manual Medicine. Thay did not take into occount whether the person listed was actually a trained chiropractor.

A chirotherapist with n sound knowedge of the necessary techniques who uses manipulation only where it is really called for can provide relief for n

A Swiss survey of Internists shows that obout 30 per cent of their patients could profit from manual medicine. The percentage is likely to be even higher for general practitioners or orthopaedista, aaid Schwarz.

Disorders due to a blockage between vertebrae are particularly suitable for chirotherapeutic treatment.

This type of blockage, which is functional rather than anatomic, restricts a joint's normal scope of movement. Appropriate maniputation can restore this ovement and rid tha patient of pain.

In some cases, all comploints can be

grest many pain-ridden patients.

removed with a simple twist resulting in nn oudible elick. A cose in point is iumbago, o poinful condition involving the

But such Instant succasses are the exception rother than the rule. Sehworz told the congress that manipulation or the musclo instood.

tha softar technique of osteopathle mobilisation must bo only part of a comprehensive individual therapy plun. Dr Drogulo also stressed the interplay of manual medicine and other

therapeutie measures and wnmed ogniost using chiroproctics only. A surprisingly large number of dlsorders can be treated manipulation provided this warn-

log is heeded. Soma 🖟 types of headaches. dizziness, shoulder and orm pains and cricks is the neck Just the jab! nre to disorders of the neck section of Five-language dog taga for diabetica are new and the spinal column. glish, French, German, Italian and Spanish, They at Pain that seems to ed lo explain the problam for holidaymakers in conradiate from the gency in e foreign country.

heart frequently originates in the chest aection of the spinal column. Hip pains need not necessarily come from disorders of the hip joint. They eon atso be due to problems with one of the lower vertebroo.

Lumbago ond selotico can also be treoted by munual manipulation, though not always successfully.

Dr Drogulo stressed that certain typca of musela puln in the spinul eclumn region are not nlways due to blocked vertebrae but that the causolity con olso be reversed.

tn such cosaa, it is useloss to trent the blockoge. Whot must be done is to treat

Migraine study reveals links with stress and weather

sychological problems and certain weather conditions often trigger migraine attacks, a survey of 3,000 sufferers bas revealed.

More than half said that specifie warning signs precaded attacks. They locluded trouble at work or home; stress caused by driving; changes in weather; and particular types of weather such as humidity.

Rarely was there any connection with

Results of the survey were revealed at an ioternational congress in Feldkirch,

Migraine (the word comes from the Latin term hemicrania, meaning half the head) owes its name to the fact that attacks usually begin on one side of the head; and with many people they remain one-sided.

The intense pain appears to be caused by a blood vessel spasm in the brain. Migraine is usually treated with psin killers and drugs to ovorcome the

But there is no effective treatment for the still unknown root of the problem. This prompted doctors to launch a survey involving 2,872 migraine sufferers, go per cent women.

Respondents carefully recorded their medical histories and noted anything they felt might have a bearing on their Fifty-six per cent had their first at-

tack when they were young adults; 39 per cent in puberty. As a rule, children don't have migraine pains. Thirty-six per cent anid that their mo-

thers and 10 per cent that their fathers also suffered from migraine. This seems to prove that plays an important role even though its influence was indicated in less than half

of the cases. In more than 80 per cent of the cases the attacks occur at home, mostly in the early morning or immediately on waking up. Pew attacks occur during work. But more than hatf the sufferers must stop working during an attack (avarage duration 27 hours) and stay in bed in a

darkened room. Migraine is not only extremely painful but also coatly to the economy because of lost working hours.

Gerhard Graf (Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

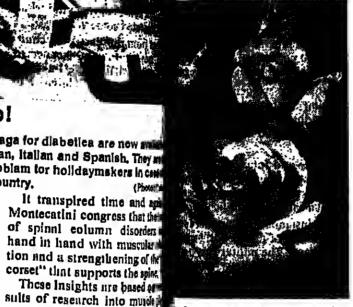


lenauer, Schmidt, side by side in a rose garden

ding like Konrod Adenauer desill be just what many peo-Add a few characteristica of Schmidt and there would proan overwhelming majority in

at the politicions Adenauer and tt is roses we are talking he deep red Konrad Adenauer vellow Helmut Sebmidt.

wa varieties could indeed be and both were on show at the lonal rose-growers' congress in



gy, especially the work of the ming masterplece ... the Asche-

According to this research and Adenauer is o big plont with portant to prevent muscular a reful scent. It was christened by in putients with disorders of a reful or Adenauer himself at Badencolumn and its vertebrse.

Systamatic stretching of sept slater.

muscles that have been shortest than this year's congress opened result of inactivity and exist then this year's congress opened strengthen muscles with a support there were countless buds, healthy

un, will be joined by birds and

animals that live in the respective

siors are also to be able to see for

dives fruit trees and other crop

As a result, it is not enought eribe physical exercises. The rival Stuttgart and Planten un cises to practice with the public Hamburg, in the majesty of its must never discontinue these all hotheuses. if he is to stny well, Schwart the hothouses as individual secmeeting.

Complications as a result of tropical environment. The first therapy occur primarily when are to be opened next year, apy has been applied where buy will feature monsoon country, not have been used. For a cute joint inflammations, was mours or organic diseases of the light they are to be followed by column more houses featuring plants from

Junda (Prngue).

Jiri Dvorak, Berne, teld the said areas such as the semi-desert, congress that a survey should be plants, some of which are alreadered in an estimated be plants, some of which are alreadered to the partial of the said survey should be plants. decades.

Even assuming a large number reported complications, it

reported complications, it stranged in neat rows are no fective at a relatively lew risk in demand. Herr Schosar aays. In demand, Herr Schosar aays. In dema

(Frankfurter Allgenta für Deutschland, 3/4

DIE

teavas, and the gracious way in which the solltary bloom withered and faded was felt to hold forth great promise.

Even so, fewer orders have been placed for Helmut Schmidt since his oamcsake was replaced as Bonn Chanceltor by Halmut Kohl. That may have been a reason wby

rose-breeders were none too upset that neither Herr Kohl nor President Carstens had accepted the invitation to attend tha congress. If either had, they would have been

duty bound to name a new variety of

rose after him, and who knows how long o politician's name will continue to mean good business? Over 1,000 rose-lovers from 25 countriès were in Baden-Baden, wbich

boasts Germany's only garden exhibiting new varieties of rose, to award the medals. Rose-growers have their own independent panel of adjudicators. Their findings are all-important. The winners

are bombarded with bids to grown and market the new varieties under licence. Members of the jury walked round the grounds in polyglot groups of seven.

There were 93 new varieties to judge. "Sha has a niea texture." - "Diese Sorte ist nach elner Woche im Hous noch schön." - "tt is unusuol," - Très élégonte." - "I doubt it will have the same colour in the States."

These were serops of conversation ot Bad No. 42, whera members of the jury were scrutinising Julius, a new voriety in o colour variously described as copper, old rose and parehment.

tt looks like the handlwork of a skill-



The Spanish Garden at the Munich exhibition

ed interior decorator and would well match old teather or yellowing priots.

The Americans are thrilled by such colour combinations. Adjudicators lined the rose-beds, sniffing, handling leaves and flowers and discussing fig-

Delegates of national associations of rose-growers were in attendance. So were rose-lovers from among tha gene-

One was a member of the Belgian nobillty. She has roses 280 years old growing in the garden of ber chateau and was taught to love roses from an early

There was a lady from Northern Iretand who bought an old house and began to took for period roses to match her home. Sha went on to become a research schotar clued up on the roses of

Then there was the retired local authority director of hortleulture and the eollector of rose pletures from South

They are the sort of people who tour the rose gardens of this world in much the same way as others visit concerts or race meetings.

Conlinuad on page 14

the privilege. By 1986 the renovation is

Some DM24.2m have already been

allocated by the council, and Herr

Schoser is confident the rest will be ap-

In his view the Palmengarten's func-

expected to have cost about DM50m.

Seven million visit garden show in Munich

Over seven million people bave seen the Muolch borticultural show since it opened at the end of April. One reason is that IGA '83, to use its German initials, provides information as well as pleasure.

There are, for instance, the leaflets Issued by the Hortlcultural Association. They are full of information about plants and groups of plants.

They go into the principles of gardening and how to lay a garden out, planting and tending a garden, and special kinds of garden and plant-growing.

Tha leaflets convey so much informntion that they are simost a substitute for n gardening manual. With all the facts they list at your

command you can go on to take a closer look at over 20 gardens lald out to covar special topics. Mnny an IGA visitor has eamera and

notebook at the ready to pinpoint detalls of Interest, but the leaflets outline many items of more generally valid ad-

The smaller the garden, the less it needs a lawn. Bushes and herbaccous borders are expensive but need less care

A pebble bed dotted with bushes and ornamental grass, neither of which require much water, or a few beds cither at ground tovel or slightly elevated by means of cornerstones will give a garden ample green.

So, for that matter, will a few shrubs

The many ways in which water can be used in gardens have always been evecatchers at horticultural shows. Munich is no exception.

Other ideas include front gardens. which are often the Cinderalla of private bomes, as are the gardens of terraced houses.

Since they lack borders they are not the usual handkerchief pattern, but they are only effective if kept uniformly neat and matching.

There are lightweight roof gardens in which to keep pot plants during the winter. An alternative la trough gardens. also for the roof but designed for water

Let them include pots for summer flowers, shrubs, vegetables and kitchen gardens, rose gardens with a Baroque look, Biedermeier gardeos complete

Continued on page 15

get a new lease of life

To Illustrate the importance of water for various environments arid and humid zones will be shown side by side, with only narrow barriers between

The new conservatories, designed by Constance architect Hermann Blomeler, are only a part of the rejuvenation Frankfurt's tt5-year-old Palmengarten

Only a handful of the old hothouses

Lectures and courses will be held and practical horticultural work taught by quatified staff to enable visitors to gain a deeper insight into plants that grow at

nese, rock and moorland gardens are also to be laid on.

city, and Frankfurt Is happy to pay for

Old hothouses

is currently undergoing.

are to continue in use as a green lecture theatre whare groups of schoolehildren and adults will be able to learn more about exhibits.

the Palmengarten. A rose gardeo, a pond section, Japa-

The Palmengarten is owned by the

tion has changed from that of a showcase to a collection designed to ensure the survival of species. tn a special laboratory rare varieties of orchid are bred to prevent their extinction. The offspring are not only exchanged with other botanical gardens

The Frankfurt orchid cotlection is already the largest in Europe. It has over 5,000 varieties and is continuelly being expanded.

but also sent back to their countries of

Ever since plans for a new-look Paimengarten began in 1978 the planners have bad trouble with a tennis club that has been housed in the ground for near-

It has influential members who have succeeded so far in statting bids to have the club expelled to a less attractive lo-

Instead of the tennis club there are plans to lay out gardens where the blind can smell and feet plants to their hearts' Sabine Schäfer/dpa

(Die Well, 2 August 1983)

Law on alcohol

sales to youth

to be tightened

ws governing the sale of alcohol to

young people are to be tightened,

according to the Bonn Minister for Fa-

The Minister, issuing a survey into

the use of drugs among young people,

quoted the report as saying that 12 per

cent of t2 to 14-year olds were allowed

Many bought their beer or sennaps at

shops despite the fact that selling aleo-

Ona finding was that broken homes

The study was prepared by Infratest

Health Research and jointly commis-

sloned by the Bonn Family Affairs Mi-

It asked 11,711 young people egcd

between 12 and 24 about their use of al-

cohol and tobacco and drugs, both

prompted his Ministry to step up its in-

best protection for children, asying that

the study showed how right the govern-

ment was in giving absolute priority to

The onvisaged government measures,

he said, would help families become "a

haven for their children and would en-

able them to provide the children with a

sense of direction and meening." Ho

termed the diminishing family cohesive-

Fifteen per cent of all youngsters in-

terviewed in the survey and 25 per cent

of the young drug addicts came from

The number of those who described

their relations with their parents es poor

or very poor rose commonsurately with

the extent of their drug Intake. The

aamo applied to drinkers and heavy

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 August 1983)

Oeissler (CDU) sald the study has

He described an intact family as the

mily Affairs, Heiner Geissler.

by their parents to drink.

hol to minora was litegal.

could lead to addiction.

nistry and the states.

prescribed and illegal.

formatioo campaign.

Its family policy.

ness "worrizomo."

The only women in the Bundeawair uniform at the moment are dectors. But Bonn is thinking of widening its acope because it exects a macpower shortage by the end of the decade.

Views on the issue ere divided. Just before the Bundestag's summer recesa MP Ursula Krone-Appuhn (CSU) urged Parliament to permit women to join the forces and undergo tough basic

Her SPD colleague Herte Däubler-Gmelin retorted sharply: "Uoder no circumstao ces." The Idea was unthink-

The issue is so controversial that politicians have never really tackled it.

Former Defcoce Minister Haos Apel procrastinated by appointing a panel to assess the pros and cona. Manfred Worner, the current Minister, does not seem to think much of panels, but he is quite happy to let a lot of lawyers spand a lot of time examining the Constitution for any possiblo scope that would allow women to aerve in the forces.

Since the dabate 15 years ago on the emergency laws, the Constitution has had an Articlo 12a. Section 4 of this article severely restricts the use of Women.

It states: "If, in case of a war, the need for civilian services in the fields of sanitatioo and medicine caonot be met by military installations and volunteers, women aged between 18 and 65 can be drafted into such services through legislation. They shall under no circumstao-

Any Ideas Bonn might heve on this issuo must stay within the framework of Article t2a. It can therefore be taken for

 Only women who have volunteered can become soldlers: There can be no draft for women;

• Women can only acrve in units where they with not be involved in armed combat.

Theoretically, it should of course be possible to amend the Constitution and introduce the draft for women. This would require a two-tbirds Bundestag majority,

But no politicians, malo or female, seriously consider this.

This makes it the more grotesque thet leftist groups and members of the Peace Movement are "outraged" because, as they maintain, somebody urged e draft for women. This is totally unfounded.

But women are nevertheless no rarity in the Bundeswehr. There bave been

Continued from page 13

Prizes were awarded. Julius won gold because it was an absolute novelty

But are these hard men not simply The trend in rose-growing is back to unwilling (or incapable?) to soive connature. Less interest is being shown in flicts without violence? flowers the size of cauliflowers and in Women lack the physical atrength stems a metre long. needed to get tough, and many consider

The small-flowcrod varietica reacmbling wild roses are in demand, especially in pastel shades. But the classic red rose will always be the most important.

Over the centuries at much aignificance has been attributed to the red rose for its populatity ever to wanc.

Gisela Mahimann (Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

Talk of putting women into uniform raises hackles

women doctors in uniform since 1975 (85 so far), their highest mak being co-forces. lonel. But these women officers are not in combat units.

What do women themselves think of Bundeswehr service?

An oplnlon survey in the spring of 1982 showed that 71 per cent of women aged between 18 and 24 are in frour of it; 21 per cent would consider volunteering.

The figures show that women in the appropriate age group are interested in the Bundeawehr as an occupation. This reveals trends that long ago led to the opening up of the armed forces to women in other countries.

In the Western democracles, it was the drive for equality between the sexea that gained women access to the forcea. Io the USA, the drive was aided by

the fact that the bumiliation of tha Vietnam defeat resulted in fewer volunteers. Later, the abolishment of the dmft forced the Administration to acek new ways of filliog the ranks.

Women, along with negroes and other athnic groups hoping to rise on the aocial scale, helped fill the gap. Today, just under 200,000 US soldiers are women: nine per eent of the armed

The use of women in the forces of communist countries hes other causes. This tradition dates back to the revolutionary struggle in which women also had to hold their own.

Part of the equality between the sexes in communist countries is the right of

Hamburg police are beginning to use policewomen for a wide range

The city, one of the six Stetes to use

policewomen, has had woman on the

force since 1945, but their roles have

Since 1980, 50 women a year have

been enlisted as part of a pilot scheme

to test them over a wide range of police

Last year, 37 policewomen serving in

four hand-picked preclinets were ob-

served by a firm of psychological men-

agrement consultants, the Unter-nchmens- und Behördenberatungs

The women had a hard time! 40 per

cent of the maje officers interviewed by

Forum Z opposed women as part of a

patrol, saying that the work was too

The polico officers' view of their

work is based on many of their own

touch and go experiences and injuries

this a sbortcoming, says Forum Z.

men have a soothing effect in conflicts.

This can heve the effect of gaining time

until elther reinforcements arrive or the

Non-violent acttiement tekes time,

however, and this is why 40 per cent of

the male police reject them. But the

situation resolves itself.

public is in fevour.

The study concludes that policewo-

of law-enforcement functions.

been strictly limited.

GmbH Forum Z.

tough for them,

in the line of duty.

women volunteers to serve in the armed

tn this country, it was the realisation that - as a result of the low birthrute years following the introduction of the pill - there would be a shoringe of recrults to fill the maks that triggered the public debate on women in the Bundes-

Naturally, many women reaant being regarded as stopgaps. This has helped fuel much political opposition to the still uncleer plans of the Defance Mi-

The so-called Loug Term Commisaion uader Hans Apel recommended that the shortfall of recrults ba mat by extending tha basic service of a draftee and by opening some 30,000 Bundeswehr jobs to woman volunteers. Tho jobs were aelected with the constitutional ban on armed service for women in

A subsequent closer analysis pared down the number of these jobs.

Since women cannot become part of any mobilisation plan due to their volunteer statua, the Defence Miniatry's letest figures show that less than \$5,000 women aoidlers could become available to the Bundeswehr.

Moreover, women in barracks would in nil likelihood revolutionise what is traditionally a men'a world. The men -would have to changa their attitude and see their muic role in a different light.

This has been demonstrated by the experiences made in the US und other Western forces.

Police broaden

the role of

female officers

As far back as 1979, Dr Carol Anno

Martin errive at similar conclusions fol-

lowing a three-year survey of the work

She found that most pollcewomen

picked this job to help and protect

others. They were motivated by "unsel-

Some male police officers maintain

fishness," said Dr Martin in her study.

that little is known about the psycholo-

glcal stability of women and that they

are therefore a risk factor. Others say

It is difficult to integrate women in

Projudices and sensitivities by male

colleagues have ted to an alcofness that

As a result, women have to use their

hampers full integration still further.

social graces in their day-to-day deal-

lngs with male colleagues if they are to

master the tightrope act between self-

But this very adjustment to male atti-

tudes poses a major danger. By doing

so, women forfelt the very qualities that

give them an edge over their male coun-

terparta and earn themselves only

pscudo-recognition. The mistrust re-

mains, the same of the same of the

thet women need protection. Do they

them to prove thet they can do it.

perbaps want a closed shop?

the shift system and it will

assurance and conformism.

of policewomen in the USA.

What happens when a gambling industry encourages takes to change a wheel?

The macho Defence is seried bandits, says a Bremen ners never ask themselves logist.

Interest is to maintain the series which was earlier this year the Bundeswehr.

Sambling industry encourages gambling. It has found to get around regulations governers never ask themselves seried bandits, says a Bremen logist.

What they do ask themshift court injunction preventing full technical equipment, took pleation. installutions must be changing higher court has thrown out that in dual form to make them took and that Gorhard Meyer, use by women? usa by women?

the disciplinary problem the have in mixed units.

prevailing over their male to year-old man who survived a and promisculty frequently and accident but was mistaken for atmosphere in US barrack builty injured passenger of the same rapes despite stiff penalish bust pay for his own funeral. more, 20 per cent of the women five days the man was regarded are out of action due to of penals. Now he has been to court to

threa of the 300 different gories.

For instuneo: Is it unamed the error was immediately after the unrealistio to believe that could do this without came machine gun.

The bugbour thus lies in the (Die Web.

In trying to justify their s mule policemen keep looking takes mudo by policewomen that they usually excuse by w can happen to anybody" ikk to a man elielts the stereolypes "typically female" if it happe

Women are therefore work pressure to avoid mistakes. generally betten performant greater selectivity in hiring his Of the 64 pollcewomen car 1980, 27 wore high school grade

1981, the ratlo rose to 51 out of in 1982 it was 20 out of 29. But good intellectual qualitate useless for police work its

is anything to go by. Instead !! recommends that the inicited dard required of women apply adapted to the average male sur-

The reason: "A markedly in tellectual standard of women mental to their integration Tel woman finds no challenge lo lectual ability, and this leads to faction and detachment from colleagues - thus hampened nious cooperation."

Forum Z therefore recoi the selective recruiting print women be dropped.

There is still much opposite women will have to overome must take the discriminator them with equanimity, and the goes for the many derogeted planed on them by their make Giseiher Be

· (Die Zeil, 2 1)

hed incomplete. The industry

d not made any incorrect claims They also ask themselve is: "Though the construction of it would cost to equip being machines is governed by legislatiable sanitary facilities or the industry has found ways separate accommodation for a metal and the industry has found ways separate accommodation for a metal and the industry has found ways

Another thing that occupin ead man lives, Female superiors have 1 but it's costly

America's women soldies hospital and funeral costs paid by fighting for inclusion in the prects from the insurars of the So far, they are eligible for the woman who caused the accident three of the cost of the soldier.

Booo court has ruled that he is en-Justice and Interior Misses to 75 per cent of hospital and reperts in this country are sill a refused to rule on the funeral exgure out what the constitution, saying thet this was not within women carrying arms actually indiction.

head a unit of a transport beat ent when the badly injured driver lieutenant? The milliary syn missaken for his dead passenger, had been mutilated beyond reco-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 August 1983) Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Doutschland die Welt?

Anheoren auf elete Fragen gibt Ihnen OIE WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung Que se passe-f-il en Allemagne

Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-clie le monde? Vous trouverez les réponses à ees questions dens DIE WELT, le quotidien ellemend indépendant, suprerégional et économique.

O que é que acontece na Alemanha? Como vô a Alemonho o mundo?

As responsas a estas perguntas encontram-se fit DIE WELT – o diário indipendente, racional i econômico da Alemanha

What is hoppening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

Che cosa sta succedendo in Risposto à tail questi le trovate in Ole Well, il quotidiano indipandente, economico della Oermania, a livalio nationato.

¿Qué sucede en Alemenia?

MODERN LIVING

Gambling industry accused of encouraging addiction

A new edition of the study is to be

produced. The old edition, though in-

The author and his Boehum publi-

sher ara certain that this is the first

book on one-armed bandit gambling to

be published in the Faderal Republic of

Garden show

Continued from page 13

with trallises, dovecotes, bowers and

Three gardens on show lo Munich

have been particularly popular. The

first is a plain, do-it-yourself garden

with useful plants and room for chil-

The second is designed for middle

age with greater emphesis on leisure

value and more expensive plants. The

third is an easier-to-manage garden for

Many other parts of the Munich show are full of information to sow the

seeds of bright Ideas. There is the Alp-

ine meadow, the Alpine garden, the clo-

matis knoll, the dahlla arene, the moor-

lahd garden, special gardons for the iris

and tha lily, a back-to-nature garden, a

rose gardon, sbrubberies for aunlight,

scmi-darkness and shade, biotopes for

water plants and the ecological garden.

had time. The roses and dahllas are still in full bloom. The show will be open

The next IGA will be held in Beriln

in 1985 and it will be interesting to see

what is planned and is alreedy being

Herbert Raabe

Credo of an unloved soccer thug:

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 August 1983)

There is so much to see if only one

gardeo furniture all ln white.

dren to play.

until 9 October.

leid on there.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 August 1983)

complete, has been sold out.

This passage was blacked by the original court decision.

Threa hundred copies were published of Meyer's Incomplete Geldspielautomaten mit Gewinnmöglichkeit - Objekte pathologischen Glücksspiels? (One-armed Bandits - Objects of Pathological Oembliog?). Now it can be published in full.

Moyer, who weot as far as Las Vegaa to do research, sees the main danger in tha new generation of gambling machines that enable the gambler to raisa his possible winnings to up to DM200 by pressing a button.

It is this risk button that poses the greatest temptation and can lead to habitual gambling, aaya Meyer.

Tha court of appeals agreed. The allegation was "lodisputably true", and permissible in a scientific work.

Though the mechanics and gambling aystems of these mechines conformed to tha letter of tha regulationa they wero contrary to the spirit and purposa of the

Meyer's study was prompted by an acquaintance whom one-armed bandits had turned into a compulsive gambler needing specialised treatment.

His work is supported by gambiers' self-help groups. Even so, he had to face ondless court charges brought against him by manufacturers and operators. In one instance, he was faced with a DM500,000 claim for damages.

You will find the enswers to these questions in DIO WELT, Oermany's independent national quality

Germania? Come vede la Germania il mondo?

¿Cómo ve Memunia el mundo? Usted encontrarà la contestación a estas preguntas en OIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente,

core vandals, many with a criminal ro-

Soccer rowdies create an atmosphere of aomething between civil wer and a game of cowboys and Indians, says a study by the German Research Association (DFG). Rioting connected with soccer matches is not because of aocial deprivetion

or beceuse of any desire to remedy social injustice. The report was compiled by Saar-brücken lawyer, criminologist and so-

ciologist Professor Kurt Weis. He says the hooligans are politically uninformed. They romanticiae Mao, Hitler and Che Guevara

same time. Some weer both swastikas and the terrorist Red Army Fraction emblem.

Stiff police controls and penalties frequently restore a semblence of peace at soccer grounds, but they also provide that prickling atmosphere of e tightrope walk between legality and illegality, writes Professor Weis.

At major matches, adults as well as juvoniles became vulgar and aggressive, The pure soccer fen had a carnival attitude and had no intention of breaking

Most of the real rioting that had become an end in itself came from hard-

I love Hitler and Mao

Much rioting seemed to be showing off. Evidence of this was the provocativo ettitude of hooligans towards tho

democatretors, this rioting has no political motivation. . Professor Wels stresses that the wearing of anti-constitutional and anti-forei-

Unlike with squatters and political

gner buttons and badges and the gestures and soogs used by the rowdies are all part of their aim to "provoke at any He notes that the police have stepped up their actiona ageinst nco-Nazi em-

blems and warna of the danger of pushing fana into right wing oxtre-Unlike with other youth rioting by groups such as rockers, skinheads or

punks, fan rioting was not socially motivated, it neither stemmed from being socially under-privileged nor aimed at remedying aocial injustice.

Professor Weis says, however, the need of these people to find in a group the "warmth and haven denied them at

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 August 1983)

